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Air Blitz Paces Attack on Rommel; Russians Gain in March on Smolensk; Churchill Traces Postwar Outlines

Associated Press

They Have an Engagement With Rommel

United States tanks, recently landed at Oran, Algeria, are being fitted for combat at a tank camp. Soon they will be rushed to the Tunisian front for the battle against General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel. Some of them will be turned over to the British.

'Council of Europe' and 4-year plan for own nation are urged by Prime Minister.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 22—As the world today ponders what is widely acclaimed here as Prime Minister Winston Churchill's greatest speech, the broad outlines not only of postwar Britain but of postwar Europe itself can be seen slowly taking shape in the thoughts and hearts of the people.

For the Mr. Churchill who last night sketched in simple words, with broad, sweeping strokes of the true artist, comprehensive pictures of the "whole vast problem of European destiny," was the same Mr. Churchill who galvanized into living granite the resistance of the British people by his "blood, toil, tears, and sweat" speech in May, 1940. It was the same Mr. Churchill whose flinty resolution struck the claiming fire of victory in the Battle of Britain from Dover's chalk cliffs after France had fallen in the summer of that same year.

In a word, Britain has spoken. The Prime Minister has put into words now, as he did then, the deepest desires and thoughts of the inarticulate bulk of British men and women.

Some Criticism

This is true despite the fact that much of what Mr. Churchill said or left unsaid is being criticized today. Although the speech was very well received on the whole, he is not immune to attacks in the press. Some papers accuse him of being too cautious in outlining home policy. Others complain he is too vague in drawing a picture of the postwar world.

The fact is that Mr. Churchill's word pictures—his four-year plan for Britain as well as his conception of a "Council of Europe" to prevent renewed aggression and future wars—are both deliberate understatements. As such, they suggest and evoke—like an impressionistic painting—rather than actually express what the British people have come to feel in this fourth year of total war, in this conflict where the whole nation and not just armed forces has been in the front line of battle.

It is hardly possible to overestimate the importance of this in assessing the significance of Mr. Churchill's speech. He prefaced his remarks with the emphatic resolve "not to give or make all kinds of promises and tell all kinds of fairy tales to you who have trusted me and gone with me so far and marched through the valley of the shadow till we have reached the upland regions on which we now stand with firmly planted feet."

Trusted by People

After watching for nearly three years now Mr. Churchill's leadership of Britain at war, I am convinced that the success of his leadership rests largely on the fact that the people trust him because he does not make wild promises, but on the contrary understates, as they themselves habitually understate the aspirations and ideals which move them.

That is why this new "Churchill plan" for postwar Europe is of paramount importance. It is not sensational—in fact, there is hard-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Text of Prime Minister Churchill's address: Page 8.

British and Americans get Nazis in 'squeeze' —Desert fox given two alternatives.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The British Eighth Army is throwing great waves of airplanes and armored units against Marshal Rommel's Mareth Line defenses in Southeastern Tunisia.

Reports on the progress of what may be the decisive battle for Tunisia are relatively meager thus far, but it would appear that the opening phase of the attack is following the pattern laid down by General Montgomery at El Alamein, where air power paced the break through.

There also are indications that General Montgomery may be employing the bulk of his strength in flanking movements rather than in a head-on smash against the center of the line. The German Radio says powerful British armored units and infantrymen are attacking near Ksar Rhilane, at the extreme left end of the Mareth Line, while British dispatches tell of fighting on a six-mile front at the right tip of the fortified zone.

Meanwhile, American forces to the north, striking in unison with the Eighth Army, are reported to be nearing Maknassy, 52 miles from the Gulf of Gabès coast, in a double-pronged offensive after capturing 1,400 Italians and compelling several thousand other Fascist troops to abandon prepared meals of spaghetti and meat balls.

Marshal Rommel thus finds himself the middle man in an Anglo-American squeeze play. He has two alternatives.

1. He can seek to hold off General Montgomery with a small force in the Mareth Line while he attacks General Patton's Americans, who apparently are traveling light.

2. He can pull up stakes entirely and flee northward in an effort to join General von Arnim in the Tunis-Bizerte arc before the Americans can reach the coast and cut Axis communications.

A German broadcast, which said strong British forces were attacking "Italian positions" in Southern Tunisia, suggests that Marshal Rommel already has chosen the latter course. In the long withdrawal from El Alamein, the so-called desert fox repeatedly left Italians behind as a rear-guard when beginning a retreat.

In Russia, the situation continues much the same, with the Soviets gaining in the north and the Germans attacking in increasing force in the Donets Basin. West of Moscow, the Russians have captured Durovo and are now less than 60 miles from Smolensk. But in the south, the Red Army is digging in stubbornly in the Chuguev area, east and southeast of Kharkov, against new detachments of German tanks and infantry. The Soviets now concede the loss of Belgorod, 50 miles northeast of Kharkov.

In the Far East, a widening arc of attacks by General MacArthur's airmen serves to emphasize the growing concentration of enemy power in the islands north of Australia. Australian Army Minister Francis Forde warned in a statement that Japan is more determined than ever to attack the island continent.

North Africa:

Rommel Squeezed By Allied Forces

The Battle of Tunisia, which Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced Sunday night was under way and going well, found General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's southern forces squeezed into a coastal strip of barely 70 miles separating the correlated drives of British Lieut. Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery and

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Coal Dispute Continues; Hitler Breaks Silence; Grove Captain Testifies

The World's Day—March 22, 1943

Washington: Coal Dispute Intervention Expected

Federal intervention in the coal dispute affecting 450,000 members of the United Mine Workers is expected by labor and operators as both sides rejected compromises on their dispute over wages in a new contract. [Page 3.]

Sale of butter and other edible fats and oils that will be rationed starting March 29 has been halted until that date.

The Senate Agriculture Committee, in a session lasting only ten minutes, voted unanimous approval of a bill passed by the House Friday to require the inclusion of labor costs in the farm price parity formula. Under the measure the cost of farm labor, including that of the farmer and his family, as well as hired hands, would have to be included in computing the parity price below which the Price Administration could not fix ceilings.

Back from a South American tour, Chairman Eric A. Johnston of the United States Commission of Inter-American Development said American business will have thousands of opportunities in Latin-American countries after the war "and they want American management and capital." [Page 10.]

The tax bill sent to the House floor by the Ways and Means Committee has been called an "indigestible hasty pudding" by nine of 10 Republican members of the committee in a minority report. They favor the Carlson bill which combines the withholding provisions of the committee's bill with pay-as-you-go features of the Ruml plan. Safeguards are included to prevent undue windfalls to the rich as a result of tax abatements.

A steel work week of 48 hours has been recommended for the entire industry by the War Production Board's Steel Labor Advisory Committee headed by Philip Murray, C. I. O. President. [Financial Page.]

Representative Auchincloss (R) of New Jersey said he had introduced a bill in the House to utilize present inland waterway facilities inside the New Jersey coast and build a short canal between Manasquan inlet and the Shrewsby River, as a substitute for the cross-Jersey ship canal approved recently by the House Rivers and Harbors Committee.

The Senate Civil Service Committee tentatively approved a bill retaining for the duration broad pay increases granted Federal employees under temporary legislation expiring April 30.

In Europe: Hitler's Talk Lauds War Heroes

Adolf Hitler, in his first public appearance since last November, spoke in commemoration of war heroes Memorial Day, eulogizing German soldiers killed in World War II and numbering them at 542,000. [Page 7.]

British prisoners of war have arrived at Mersin in Turkey to be exchanged for a similar number of Axis prisoners now on their way to Mersin in a British ship.

German women are being drafted to replace men in merchant ships to prepare meals and look after younger members of the crew, while at home women and children are being recruited for the fire fighting services.

The British Military Mission in Moscow will be headed by Lieut. Gen. Giffard Le Quesne Martel, a tank expert, according to a War Office announcement.

In Sicily, Italian currency has been withdrawn and replaced by vouchers, due to fear of Allied invasion, said the British Radio quoting Swiss reports.

The Berlin air raid of March 1 is reported to have scored a direct hit on the Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring Air Ministry Building, demolishing 200 rooms and destroying valuable records.

Boston: Grove Captain Says No Fire Drills Held

No fire drill had been given in the Cocoanut Grove night club during the seven years he had served as waiter captain, Leo S. Givonetti testified today in Superior Court. [Page 2.]

Householders possessing fuel oil ration sheets were warned today to keep their "identity stubs," the part of the ration sheets remaining after the coupons are gone. These stubs will be required upon application for rations for next winter. [Page 5.]

Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy, testified in opposition today to investigation of the Public Safety Committee and Natalie Hays Hammond's ouster as head of Women's Defense Corps. [Page 2.]

Red Cross War Fund Drive is far behind its goal. Report luncheon today revealed that, with the drive two thirds over, only $1,297,634 had been pledged or paid. This is only a little more than half the desired total. [Page 5.]

Businessmen, labor leaders, consumers, government officials and others urged by the Massachusetts Committee on Postwar Reconstruction to act now to solve postwar business problems. [Page 2.]

Massachusetts restaurateurs will have opportunity to clarify their rationing problems at simultaneous meetings in Boston and Springfield on Friday, to be adddressed by OPA officials. [Page 2.]

National: N. J. Drug Store Closing Hours Upheld

New Jersey's Supreme Court upheld the right of a municipality to regulate the closing hours of drug stores as a war measure.

India: Release of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu Ordered

Immediate release of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, poetess and nationalist leader, has been ordered by the Indian Government on the grounds of ill health. Mrs. Naidu was interned with Gandhi and other leaders of the All-India Congress Party.

Food will be rationed in Bombay, third largest city of the British Empire, and nearly 2,000,000 ration cards have already been distributed, according to a report of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The Pir of Pagara, Sayed Sebghatullah Shad, who once announced his intention of becoming "King of Sind," was executed after being condemned to capital punishment by a military court.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

Continued Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Monday at 7:28 p. m.; ends Tuesday at 6:13 a. m.

Dimout begins Tuesday at 7:29 p. m.; ends Wednesday at 6:12 a. m.

Ban on Butter Buying Is On Until March 29

OPA order goes into effect with expectation of an easing in supply when rationing goes on.

Several carloads of fresh vegetables received at the Boston Terminal Market today presaged shipments of 2,000 cars a day for a four-day period, now on the way from the West and South. Current shortages will continue for a week, marketmen said, after which "there will be plenty for everyone."

The week's pre-ration ban on the sale of butter and other edible fats, which went into effect at 12:01 a. m. today, did not constitute the blow to New Englanders that it might have. There was no panic buying.

This was not because they had stocked up. Far from it. For weeks, butter has been an almost nonexistent commodity with thousands of householders. Other thousands have stood patiently in long lines for the quarter or half-pound doled out weekly by their neighborhood storekeeper.

And most families have learned, by now, to content themselves with jams, jellies, marmalades. The latter, substituted for butter at a luncheon in downtown Boston on Saturday, caused no surprise. Everyone understood.

Made Public Sunday

The order, made public by the Washington Office of Price Administration at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, sent many city dwellers scurrying to delicatessens and other stores open on Sundays in the hope of laying in stocks ahead of the midnight deadline. But few such places had any on hand. And their supplies of lard, margarine, vegetable shortenings, and salad oils—the sale of which was frozen along with butter—were extremely limited.

Sale of these commodities will be resumed at 12:01 a. m. Monday, March 29, when they will be rationed along with meats, cheese, and canned fish. Restaurants, hotels, hospitals, and institutions are not affected by the order, and may continue to obtain butter and other foods from their wholesalers.

Boston wholesalers stated today that the amount of butter reaching the local market has been shrinking steadily for many weeks. No stocks of butter are in storage in Massachusetts, except for military supplies, it was added.

No Surplus Seen

Even when rationing begins next week, no prospects of a surplus were seen by the wholesalers, although they expected that supplies would improve somewhat during the week's "freeze."

Suspension of sales of butter and other edible fats was necessary, the OPA said, because stocks of these foods were insufficient "to support heavy public buying during the one week remaining before rationing."

The OPA announcement in full:

"Retail sales of those edible fats and oils—including butter, lard, margarine and shortening and cooking and salad oils—that are covered by the new meats-fats rationing programme, are suspended for one week beginning at 12:01 a. m., Monday, March 22, by an order of the Office of Price Administration issued today.

Resume March 29

"Retail sales will resume Monday morning, March 29, when actual rationing begins.

"The retail sales 'freeze' does not apply to any of the cheese or meats involved in the new rationing plan and sales of these foods will continue as usual between now and March 29. Sales of canned fish and canned meat, which were

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Full American Role in Peace Backed; Churchill Offers British 4-Year Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 22—Events today carried the United States forward toward both preparing and pledging itself to full participation in the postwar peace machinery.

Developments stemmed both from Congress and from the White House, and, taken together, constitute a considerable budget of postwar activity.

The principal developments were these:

1. At the initiative of the President, the Department of State has now nearly completed its soundings among the United Nations preparatory to holding the first of a series of Allied conferences on after-the-war problems. The subject will be the production and distribution of food supplies for the postwar world and the definite date in prospect is April 27. The meeting will take place in the United States, probably near but not in Washington.

2. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, gave a strong indorsement to a Senate resolution clarifying postwar American peace policy, declaring that any such expression by the Senate would prove encouraging and helpful both within the United States and in its assuring effect on the other Allied nations.

Secretary Hull encompassed within his approval all resolutions pending before the Senate urging participation in the postwar peace.

Commenting on Prime Minister Churchill's speech, Mr. Hull agreed that it was desirable to leave detailed discussion of postwar world organization until defeat of the Axis. He said that nothing like a "blueprint" would be practical until later stages of the war had been reached. Meantime he held it was wise and natural that statesmen, governments, and people be revolving in their minds the fundamentals on which the peace would be built, elaborating on their concepts from time to time.

3. All the visible reaction, which was substantial, to Prime Minister Winston Churchill's Sunday broadcast was cordial and nonpolitical and suggested basic agreement on Anglo-American postwar aims. Mr. Churchill envisaged a world organization to support the peace with the possibility of regional councils dealing with Europe and Asia and the consensus of comment here was favorable.

Gain for Peace Pledge

4. The Senate resolution designed to show clearly in advance of the end of the war that the United States intends to stay in the peace this time and employ its prestige and power to preserve the peace continued to gain significant strength. Twenty-six out of the 55 new Republican Members of the House of Representatives, representing 17 widely distributed states, pledged "their wholehearted support" to the collective security proposal introduced by Senators Ball, Burton, Hill, and Hatch. They aligned themselves with both the provisions and the purposes of the resolution. They urged action now. They insisted that it embodied "the historic and proper tenets" of the Republican Party.

5. Representative J. W. Fulbright (D) of Arkansas, a freshman Democrat and a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, put himself down emphatically for the resolution and appeared to be so certain that public opinion was strongly behind it that he wanted it clearly understood that the Democrats had always been in favor of such international co-operation.

6. Wendell L. Willkie issued a statement warmly praising the initiative of the 26 G. O. P. Congressmen and contending that their action accurately reflected the sentiment of the Republican voters.

7. Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, intellectual leader of the so-called Senate noninterventionists, declared in an interview that he was prepared to see the Senate go on record approving the establishment of a United Nations council to deal with postwar problems.

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Conferences Resumed By Hull and Eden

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 22

Secretary of State Hull and Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, resumed today their conferences on war and postwar problems. The British Ambassador, Viscount Halifax, and William Strang, Assistant Undersecretary of State and one of Britain's outstanding experts on Russia, participated in the discussion.

Mr. Strang's presence was taken to mean that the concrete problem of Anglo-American-Soviet collaboration was up for discussion.

Both Mr. Eden and Lord Halifax told reporters they thought Prime Minister Churchill's address yesterday showed him to be "in very good heart."

Congress Sidesteps Problem Of $16,000,000,000 Tax Jump

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 22—Taxes, wages, war savings, and prices all were touched upon in continuing activity along the anti-inflation front today.

One big subject, however, was lacking.

In heated debates which have gone on in Congress for months over Ruml Plan, practically nothing has been said so far about the need for raising $16,000,000,000 in additional taxes to meet the inflationary gap.

National Income Increase

This is something Mr. Roosevelt asked Congress to do early in January. Thus far, Congress has been too much interested in discussing the Ruml Plan and methods of getting the nation on a pay-as-you-earn basis to consider the more basic problem of achieving still bigger taxes.

Ultimately, it is believed, some form of purchase tax will be required.

Already there are forecasts that this year's national income will be $15,000,000,000 or $20,000,000,000 bigger than last year's. Economists have never given up their belief that the real battle against inflation must be fought through new taxes, and that the scramble for higher wages for labor, or higher prices for farmers are only off-shoots.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States pledged support of the business community for the Treasury's April $13,000,000,000 financing program, advocating war savings to cut down consumer spending as an anti-inflation measure.

Congressmen read the majority and minority week-end reports of the House Ways and Means Committee on the rival versions of the pay-as-you-go tax plans. Until these collection schemes are disposed of, the Committee can't start work on the real anti-inflation problem—more taxes. Whether for good or ill, the Ruml Plan debate has sidetracked the bigger issue of

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Task of Reconquering Burma Needs Strong Allied Power

The formidable task of transporting supplies from India to China through some of the most difficult mountain country in the world is described by The Christian Science Monitor's special correspondent at Chungking, who has just flown across the range on his way to India and the British front in Burma.

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, March 22—The limited number of British and Indian troops now fighting the Japanese in Burma's northwestern Mayu Peninsula require a volume of regular supplies equivalent to several times the normal transport capacity of the Burma Road.

The operations of this Allied force pose, among other things, an extremely intricate road-building program. Bricks are the only means of efficient construction, which makes necessary the transportation of large outside supplies of coal and other materials, and of workmen.

Thus it can be seen that the reconquest of Burma and the reopening of the Burma Road is going to be a long and extremely difficult operation.

While it is often vaguely assumed that reconquest of the Burma Road would radically improve China's military supply situation it must be recognized that this unfortunately is not so.

Strategy and Importance

Authorities in India are most keenly interested in the earliest possible reconquest of Burma, not only because of its general strategic importance, and its oil, rice and other extremely valuable resources, but also on account of its moral influence in China and elsewhere.

But New Delhi sees India's role in the war effort as something more than a base for the reconquest of Burma. It sees India as the supply and operational center for the conquest of Japan itself. This implies that the first phase of Indian preparation, namely perfection of its own defenses, is virtually completed.

Defensive achievements are re-

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

No Fire Drills at Grove In 7 Years, Waiter Says

Leo S. Givonetti, a waiter captain on duty at the Coconut Grove on the night of the fire that took 490 lives, testified in Superior Court today that the management had given no fire drills in his seven years' of employment there.

He was a witness for the State as it attempted to show that Barnett Welansky, James Welansky, and James Goldfine were guilty of manslaughter for failure to safeguard their premises.

Mr. Givonetti, who is now employed at a shipyard, said he had taken orders continually from Barnett Welansky, who the State has identified as owner of the club, but in regard to the other two defendants the witness said he had seen them at the club but had taken no orders from them.

A charred cloak-room rack was identified by Mr. Givonetti as one which had been placed across a door of a coat-room on the Piedmont Street side of the club "for quite some time."

Admitted as Evidence

In support of the State contention that the management had failed to provide proper exits, Judge Joseph L. Hurley also admitted as evidence a photograph which the witness said "shows substantially" how a table normally blocked half a door opening onto Shawmut Street.

The photo had been taken three nights before the fire by Sylvia Neiburg, a commercial photographer of dinner parties who was today's first witness.

These two exhibits and testimony of Mr. Givonetti were admitted over strenuous objection of defense counsel.

Mr. Givonetti testified that he first noted something unusual when he heard a woman scream while he was standing with the head waiter at the entrance to the main dining room at about 10:12 p. m.

Then he saw people milling around in the lobby, he said, and first thought there was a fight.

On seeing smoke and flame emerge from the floor of a coat room, the two waiters began running across the main dining room to open doors on to Shawmut Street, the witness said.

Yelled "Fire"

"I yelled fire and told the patrons who were seated to follow us," he told the jury.

The waiters arrived at the Shawmut doors to find "between 25 and 50 patrons" trying to open a door continued the witness.

In three to five minutes "I pushed open the left side of the door," he said, "and then helped patrons escape." Outside he saw other persons trying to force open a door on Shawmut Street which eventually was broken in, Mr. Givonetti said.

He did not re-enter the Club, he said, but stayed outside until 4 a. m., helping other persons to emerge as well as to take care of those who escaped.

The trial adjourned on Saturday after hearing a police officer read testimony taken during a police interview with James Welansky.

At Saturday's session Joseph O'Brien, police inspector of the State Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission, testified that new construction was begun in the Club before plans were approved.

Following Mr. Givonetti to the stand were Ann Lettini, hatcheck girl, who testified that in order to make her escape she had to push and trample over bodies, and James W. Lane, Chief Machinist in the Coast Guard, who was a patron of the club.

Large Brighton Operator Held On Meat Code Violation Charge

Frank B. Bowman, of Medford, was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner William C. Rogers, in Federal Court today, charged with violating the U. S. code which prohibits the making of false invoices, and with violating the maximum price schedule in the sale of beef, veal, and wholesale cuts thereof.

The defendant, who was described in court as one of the largest slaughterers of veal in New England, and doing business at the Brighton Abbatoir, pleaded innocent, waived a hearing, and was held in bail of $3,000 for the Grand Jury. Joseph J. Gottlieb, Assistant U. S. Attorney, requested bail of $5,000, and told the Court that the offenses with which the defendant was charged were serious.

Mr. Gottlieb declared that the vigorous efforts of the U. S. Attorney's office, co-operating with the Office of Price Administration, have resulted in at least partial extermination of "black market" operations in Massachusetts, and are anxious to stop such activities completely.

As a result of the shutting down on some of the lawbreakers in the Brighton district, this defendant became the "kingpin," Mr. Gottlieb said, dictating the terms and prices by which the public could obtain meat. "It was his practice to call the purchaser into a telephone booth, ostensibly for the purpose of answering a telephone call, but actually for the purpose of having the purchaser pass money to the defendant on the side," said Mr. Gottlieb. He added that this money was in excess of the figure shown on the invoice.

"If we permit this to continue, there will be a total paralysis of food on the home front and a complete breakdown of civilian morale. If we don't stop this practice, the spiral of inflation will know no height. If a man or men can be a law unto themselves in violation of the will of Congress, we are reaching a danger point which must be stopped," he said.

B. U. News Names 'Men of the Year'

Boston University's student publication, the University News, has deferred its annual selection of the "Man of the Year" in favor of honoring its fighting students with the title "Men of the Year."

Traditionally, the News selects outstanding seniors from each University department as the personnel of the annual "Hall of Fame." Of these campus luminaries, one is chosen for the top spot. Last year's award was posthumous. It was made to Ensign John J. Doherty, killed in an early Japanese bombing. This year, again, the News pauses "in recognition of the contribution . . . for the preservation of freedom."

Important Dates For Consumers

Today — Coffee ration stamp No. 26 good for one pound through April 25.

Today—No. 5 coupons in gasoline ration A books good through July 18 for 3 gallons each.

March 31—Last day for use of food ration stamps marked A, B, and C in ration book No. 2, good for 48 points worth of rationed foods.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of A ration coupons.

April 12—Period 4 fuel oil coupons good for 8 gallons each through this date in Zone B.

April 25 — Coffee ration stamp No. 26 good for one pound through this date.

May 31—Last day for sugar ration stamp No. 12 for 5 pounds.

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in ration book No. 1 good for one pair of shoes through this date.

July 18—No. 5 coupons in Gasoline Ration A books good for 3 gallons each through this date.

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CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

FOR THIRTY YEARS, BOSTON'S MOST DISTINCTIVE HAT
THE Collins & Fairbanks
Thirty years ago the Collins & Fairbanks Company introduced a new type of hat to Boston men. Unlike most hats of that day it was light in weight, soft and lustrous in texture. It looked almost fragile beside the stiff boxedy felts of 1913. It was immediately popular and men soon found that despite its luxury qualities it would outwear heavier headgear of like price many times over. In the years that followed "The Collins & Fairbanks" became Boston's favorite hat. It became a mark of distinction to the wearer. You could tell it at a glance. The unique soft felt with the bound edge, tapered high crown and slightly wider brim became to hats what meerschaum is to pipes, or Burberry is to coats. Today it is still Boston's favorite hat. Often copied but never duplicated. Still the unique fashion favorite of men who demand quality. Still the same in every standard of style and quality . . . and still the same price. $10
Other Collins & Fairbanks hats, $5.50 to $20.
Filene's
MEN'S STORE
The only store in the world where you can buy a genuine Collins & Fairbanks Hat.

Action Urged On Preparing For End of War

Immediate action by businessmen, consumers, bankers, labor leaders, and government toward solution of postwar economic problems was urged today by the Massachusetts Committee on Post-War Readjustment in its second report to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

The report, titled "Business Planning Now for V-Day," contains in outline form various steps for businessmen, consumers, government officials and others to take now so that speedy action may be undertaken on Victory Day.

"Speedy action will be essential if jobs are to become available quickly enough to avoid serious dislocations," the Committee stated. "But speedy action usually can be sound action only if it is planned in advance. It becomes necessary, therefore, for businessmen, upon whom much of the burden for speedy action will fall, to prepare now to make that speedy action sound."

Named by Governor

The Committee was appointed by Governor Saltonstall in November, 1941, to explore ways and means of avoiding a postwar depression. Dr. Melvin T. Copeland, Professor of Marketing of the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, is Chairman, and Dr. James W. Culliton, Professor of Management of the Boston College School of Business Administration, is Director of the Committee.

After listing favorable and unfavorable factors which might produce good or bad business activity, the Committee stated:

"There is ample evidence that sound planning and proper preparation can readily cause the optimistic factors . . . to be the dominant ones. In fact the principal difficulty likely to be encountered is an excess of consumer spending ability in comparison with the supply of consumer goods available in the early stages of the critical period, with attendant possibilities of a runaway price movement.

Some of the proposals urged upon businessmen to meet the postwar problems include:

1. Start planning now for the day of victory, "because you can't tell when it will come and the timing will be different for each industry."

Swift Conversion

2. Prepare for swift conversion to peacetime business.

"Rapid conversion is the key factor because it will both provide jobs to keep the consumer-purchasing-power ball rolling and at the same time provide the supply of goods that will keep prices and inflationary tendencies in check by supplying goods for people to buy rather than forcing them to bid against each other for a scarce supply of goods," the Committee explained.

"A further reason why you should plan now is that both your planning now and your rapid conversion help the other fellow. Individual business planning is interdependent and cumulative in its effects.

"Still another reason for planning now is that companies which are in a position to start peacetime production with the least possible delay are likely to enjoy some preference with respect to the allocation of scarce materials."

3. Designate one or more persons in the organization to be in charge of the company's post-war planning.

4. Give attention to new product development.

5. Plan boldly for the future.

The Committee also urged business organizations to make check lists of aspects of their business affected by the war and postwar adjustments.

Consumers are urged to:

1. Curtail present expenditures.
2. Get out of debt.
3. Save. (Buy government bonds for specific purposes, such as education and purchase of durable goods, such as houses, automobiles, radios and washing machines.)

Smith Announces Summer Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 22—For the first time in its history Smith College will have a summer session.

Already 300 students have registered for the course, which begins in June, including 195 members of the junior class.

Techniques for modern civilization are to be emphasized in the curriculum of this session, the college authorities said.

Events Around Greater Boston

Monday

Capt. Herbert M. Underwood, Commander in Charge of the Northampton Midshipman Training School, will deliver an address on "Naval Strategy Today and Tomorrow" at Pendleton Hall, Wellesley College at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Tuesday

"The Cologne Altarpiece" will be the subject of a talk by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

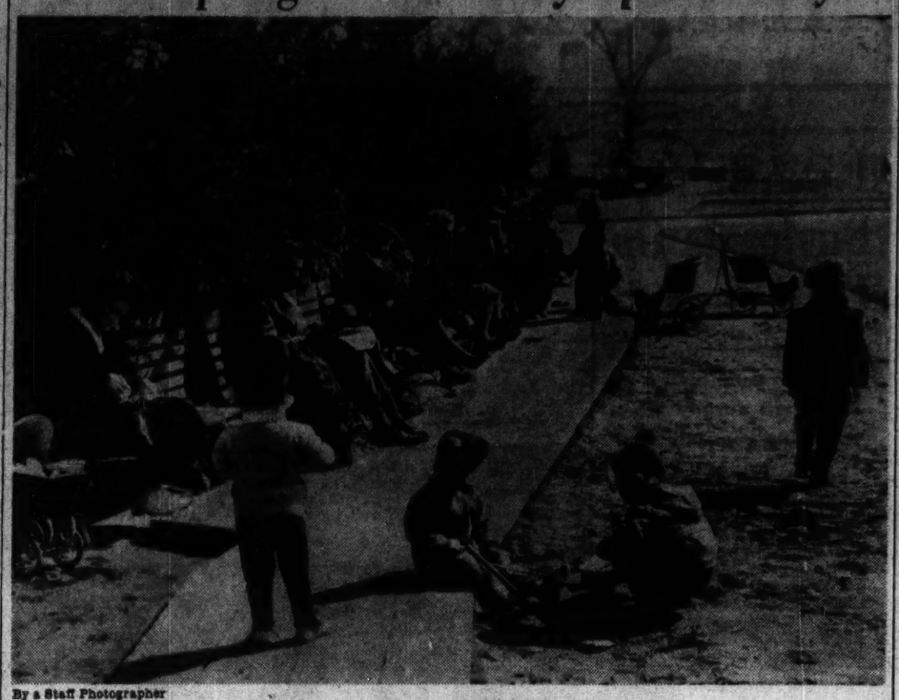
A recital by Mae Taylor, soprano, and Reginald Boardman, pianist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 3:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. Hendrik J. deLange, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in the church edifice, 391 Walnut Street Newtonville, at 8 p. m.

Michael Karpovich will give a lecture on "The Symbolist Period: Decadence or Renaissance?" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11
Radio Timetable: Page 4

'And Spring Comes Slowly Up This Way'



By a Staff Photographer

Welcome Committee in Public Garden

Mankind is unwaveringly, even ruggedly, optimistic, hence, it is always willing to meet gentle spring more than halfway. So it was that a photographer, himself feeling in a spring mood, caught these spring welcomers in utter relaxed mood in the Boston Public Garden. One doesn't have to look hard to see who was caught by spring's gentle insistence. Workers on half-hour "furlough" from their offices, and mothers and their infant charges, letting spring do what spring will do to those in a receptive frame of mind.

Bay State Restaurateurs Plan 2 'Rationing' Meetings

Food Problems in New England

With a view to aiding restaurant owners to solve the complexities of meat and butter rationing, the Massachusetts Restaurant Association is holding, for the first time in its history, two simultaneous meetings—one in Boston, and one in Springfield—to which all restaurant proprietors have been invited.

Cornelius J. Moynihan, of the Regional Office of Price Administration, will address the Boston meeting, which will be held in Schrafft's restaurant, 16 West Street, on Friday evening, March 26. John W. Stokes, President of the Association, will preside.

Richard Ryan, also of the Regional OPA, will address the Springfield meeting the same evening, to be held under the supervision of Robert Jarhling, at the Highland Hotel. Mark Strong, Executive Secretary of the Association, will preside.

Sullivans to Aid

John H. Sullivan, Deputy Regional Federal Food Administrator, left Boston last night for New York and Washington, expressing the hope that he would return with an optimistic report for Greater Boston housewives as to meat and vegetable supply prospects.

Meantime, Thomas F. Sullivan, Emergency State Conservator, who has been handling fuel oil problems, has been asked by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to aid in solving farm labor problems and in spurring the Victory Garden activity throughout Massachusetts. Asked for comment today, the Colonel said he is planning to study the problems thoroughly before making any statements.

Milk Handlers Meet

Class II milk handlers met today in the office of Samuel W. Tator, Federal Market Administrator, to map plans for the most effective utilization of heavy milk production during the next few months. Mr. Tator also announced that during the period of peak production, no program for consolidating plant operations was to be put into effect. Such a program has been suggested to conserve manpower and materials. Mr. Tator said the program was being studied, but would be withheld until July 1, or later.

Bushel Boxes Hit

The Boston bushel box, package universally used to hold New England grown vegetables and fruits, is threatened with extinction under a recent edict of the War Production Board. No more wooden bushel boxes may be made after April 1, though manufacturers may use up stock on hand.

Vigorous protest against this order has been filed by the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation representing the farmers of the State, acting in co-operation with vegetable growers' organizations, and the State Department of Agriculture. Copies of the protest have been sent to all Senators and Representatives from this area.

The purpose of the order is to save materials by cutting down the variety of packages used countrywide. "The Boston bushel box is itself a simplification," points out Secretary H. S. Russell of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau. "Though most packages made elsewhere are used for only a single product, the Boston bushel box for a hundred years has held every kind of vegetable and fruit.

"The box goes to market over and over again until it literally falls to pieces, second-hand dealers buy the empties at stores and sell them to farmers. Beans, beets, carrots, parsnips, cabbage, spinach, lettuce, celery, cauliflower, cucumbers, peas, and tomatoes are all marketed in this box," says the Farm Bureau protest, "as well as many apples." It stands up under water, ice, and rough usage. "It's discontinuance would seriously disrupt the entire basis of pricing and distribution."

"Washington officials cannot be aware of the importance of this package to New England," says Mr. Russell, expressing the hope that the order may promptly be corrected.

Ban on Butter Buying On for Week

Continued from Page 1

frozen Feb. 18, will continue to be suspended until rationing starts. Mayonnaise and other salad dressings are not rationed, and, hence, are not included in the sales 'freeze.'

"OPA officials explained that suspension of retail sales of fats and oils was necessary because inventories of these foods are not large enough to support heavy public buying during the one week remaining before rationing.

"The one-week 'freeze' will allow storekeepers to obtain supplies so as to be in position to make ration sales against red stamps from War Ration Book 2 on Monday morning, March 29."

On Wednesday, the OPA will announce the point values which will govern rationing of the "freeze" fats and oils, as well as meats, cheese, and canned fish. Starting on March 29, each person will have 16 points a week—in the red stamps of Ration Book No. 2—to spend for these products.

Best Cuts Higher

Generally speaking, the most popular cuts of meat—steaks and chops—will require more points than such products as hamburger and spareribs. Likewise, butter probably will require more points than oleomargarine.

Explaining why meat, cheese, and the fats and oils are lumped together, OPA said:

"From the production or supply standpoint, meat products are converted not only into lard, but also oleomargarine. Oleomargarine in turn can be manufactured from either animal fats or vegetable oils, or both. In dealing with the production of meats and fats, we do not have two distinct supplies,, but a single total or over-all supply which is, to some extent, divided into meats and fats according to the conditions of demand.

"Even from the consumer standpoint, meats and fats are to a certain extent substitutes for one another. Some people get a great deal of their dietary needs for fats by eating fat meats; others prefer lean meats and depend on butter, oleomargine or vegetable fats for their fat needs.

"It was therefore decided to treat meats and fats as a single interrelated group of foods, to be handled by one set of rationing controls and one set of rationing stamps. This plan makes for great flexibility in the production of the various foods and also gives the housewife a larger freedom of choice in budgeting her rationing points to suit her family needs or preferences."

While most persons will use their red rationing points on a weekly basis, the OPA said that residents of remote areas may arrange with their local ration boards to buy for longer periods.

The stipulated points will be required except in comparatively rare cases when butchers will be permitted to hold "bargain sales," to move quickly any meats that might be kept on hand too long. In such cases, the butchers can cut point values, but they must report all "sales" to their ration boards.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of March 21
2,000 gallons	1,634
1,500 gallons	1,225½
1,000 gallons	817
500 gallons	408½

Spring's Here But Winter Lingers On

Spring was still busy unpacking her bags today as winter hovered around to see what the fair Miss had brought for New Englanders this year. After all, "beautiful spring" has come to stay for three months and one can't expect a lady of her social standing to unpack overnight.

Old Man Winter strutted around early today and even went so far as to hurl a few snowflakes into the face of spring. In fact, he kept one icy finger on the mercury and blew occasional cold blasts down people's necks.

But spring, the lady that she is, refused to let such rudeness ruffle her gentle nature and continued her first task of preparing the way for robins, bluebirds, and other feathered songsters.

On her arrival yesterday she touched the tree buds with her wand, waved it over icy ponds and streams, and gave winter his evacuation notice.

Winter just never bothers to pick up after himself, but leaves behind reminders of chill days which spring has to clean up.

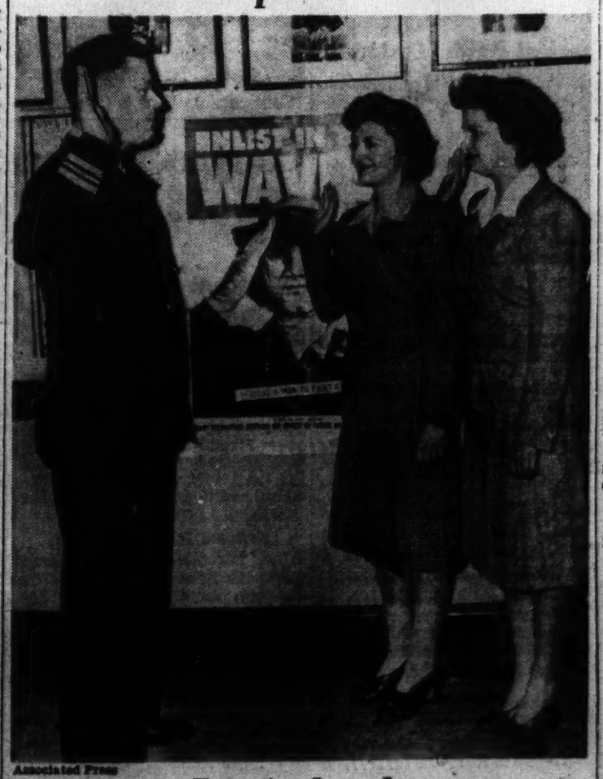
A Gas-Card Holders Now Fully Aware Of Their Small Ration

Holders of A ration cards for gasoline realized today just how little one-and-a-half gallons a week mean. The new allotment went into effect this morning and ration boards got set for an expected flood of applications for supplemental rations as a result.

It was apparent in some areas that removal of the pleasure driving ban, which also went into effect today, was bringing some cars out of storage.

Sol A. Herzog, general counsel of the Eastern Seaboard Gasoline Dealers Association, protested that there was "definite and widespread" dissatisfaction among motorists over the size of the gasoline rations.

Yes—Duplicate Waves



Associated Press

Twins Are Sworn In

First twins to enter the WAVES from the New England area are Muriel (left) and Myrtle Fandiller of Waterbury, Conn., war plant workers. They are being sworn in here by Lieut. Commander L. M. Nelson of the United States Navy. Both want to do radio work.

Former Navy Head Strikes At Public Safety Inquiry

Former United States Secretary of the Navy Charles Francis Adams testified before the Legislative Committee on Rules at the State House today in opposition to the proposed investigation of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety and the circumstances surrounding removing of Natalie Hays Hammond as head of the Women's Defense Corps.

"You have had a preliminary investigation," pointed out the former cabinet member, "and found nothing but a difference of opinion between a subordinate and a superior. Such things cannot exist in war. You can't stop a war to investigate such things. There is something fundamental involved here—the whole loyalty to your country in the war effort."

Mr. Adams declared that J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Public Safety Committee, had made "a real sacrifice" to establish the plan, which was lated approved by the U. S. Government and adopted by other States. "He has done a magnificent job," Mr. Adams said.

During the morning, speakers representing the public at large were heard, and at one o'clock the hearing, which opened March 10, was recessed, to resume at 3 p. m. It was expected that it would end late this afternoon.

B. A. Brickley, counsel for the Committee on Public Safety, pointing out that the hearing centered on three points—namely, the charges contained in the auditor's report, charges concerning the so-called truck deal, and the question of Miss Hammond's removal. He said that proponents for the order for investigation had not called Major George W. Cronin, State purchasing agent, whom he described as the "one man who could tell all the facts about the truck deal." He added that the auditor's report was not new, and that the State Commission on Administration and Finance had reported that the auditor's report was useful but that the charges it contained were contrary to fact.

As to Miss Hammond's ouster, Mr. Brickley said her "conduct of the Women's Defense Corps had been the subject of considerable inquiry before her removal." He said "her removal was based not on feelings but on facts."

Among the speakers heard just before the recess was Dr. M. K. Simpson, elderly negro woman, who termed Miss Hammond's removal "a bloodless lynching." She charged that Mr. Farley had opposed Miss Hammond because she had a colored adjutant and had appointed a colored woman as a Captain.

Rebuilding Plans Follow Dorchester Plant Fire

Rebuilding of the Air Reduction Sales Company Dorchester plant, destroyed by a series of explosions and fire Saturday, began today as a wrecking company started to haul away the charred debris. As soon as this work is completed workmen will start raising the new uprights.

Embers from the huge blasts hardly had been put out by firemen when officials of the company began formulating plans for a new plant. Because of the plant's important contribution to the war effort, priorities for materials readily will be given, Company officials said.

Temporary sales offices of the Company were opened today in the Gillespie Buick Building in Edward Everett Square. The office space was donated by officials of the automobile firm.

Investigation continued today into the cause of the explosions that started the fire. Officials of the firm, however, refused to make any guesses as to how it started. Fire experts, on the other hand, expressed the belief that a tiny spark set off the series of explosions that started the fire, estimated to have caused $1,000,000 damage.

The series of terrific explosions sent oxygen tanks soaring into the air as high as 30 feet, with one reported to have crashed into a house 200 feet away.

Most employees of the plant were at luncheon when the explosion occurred. The few in the plant escaped injuries.

Chapter Masons to Celebrate

Exemplification of the Royal Arch Degree by the Grand Chapter Degree Team, and an elaborate Ladies Night, are to feature the fiftieth anniversary observance of Dorchester Royal Arch Chapter at the Upham's Corner Masonic Apartments today and tomorrow. Ernest L. Schultz is High Priest of the Chapter.

Observance of the anniversary opened Sunday with a Fiftieth anniversary Service of Worship at the Baker Memorial Church, Dorchester. Members of the Chapter marched in procession from the Masonic Apartments to the church. Participating clergymen were: the Rev. Dr. Francis D. Taylor; the Rev. T. Frederick Marshall; the Rev. David L. Martin; the Rev. Robert M. Pierce and the Rev. Henry W. Bock. Music was provided by the Wollaston Choral Art Society, under direction of Edward B. Whittredge, organist.

At a regular Communication of the Chapter Monday evening, the Most Excellent Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter—Basil M. Parsons—and his suite will be received, following the anniversary dinner. A large class of candidates are to be given the Royal Arch Degree by the Grand Chapter Exemplification Degree Team headed by Raymond T. Sewall, as High Priest.

Other officers of the Degree Team are: A. Burton Nelson, King; Hatherley A. Stoddard, Jr., Scribe; the Rev. Morton D. Dunning, Chaplain; Thomas E. Lanigan, Captain of the Host; George D. Tucker, Principal Sojourner; Herbert E. Keyes, Royal Arch Captin; Charles F. Albert, Master of the Third Veil; David D. Davidson, Master of the Second Veil; Clark H. Overhiser, Master of the First Veil; Ralph K. Manning, Senior Steward; Earle F. French, Junior Steward; Fred M. Macintosh, Tyler.

Tuesday evening will be devoted to the Ladies Night, including a banquet and entertainment.

Bay State Teachers Petition for Rise In Salary Levels

More than 30 heads of school teacher organizations in Massachusetts have presented a petition for an increase in salary following a conference recently at the Boston School Committee building, 15 Beacon Street.

A petition, presented by Miss Catherine M. McHugh, representing the Council of Presidents, and the Elementary Teachers Club of which she is President, pleaded for a 12½ per cent increase in salary. A minimum of $200 and a maximum of $350 were also asked in the petition. This scale, it was explained, would be more than the 12½ per cent asked for in the cases of many teachers now receiving salaries of less than $1,600 a year.

The teachers' demands, it was further explained, are less than the Legislative Committee for State Employees is asking. That Committee has been asking for a 12½ per cent increase with a minimum of $240 and a maximum of $360.

Industrial Safety Course Opens Soon

A course in industrial safety, to aid safety engineers, supervisors and foremen to cut down plant accidents, is to be inaugurated by the Division of University Extension on Thursday, March 25, at Harvard University, the Extension Service has announced.

John B. Dunne, Director of the Auxiliary Defense Corps, General Electric Company, is to direct the opening meeting of the course, which consists of 10 lectures. The talk will be held in Harvard Hall.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Moderately Cold

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderately cold tonight with slowly diminishing winds.

Southwestern Maine and the remaining New England States: Continued cold tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed from Block Island to Marblehead.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12:32 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Tuesday, 1:13 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Allred Judgeship Shelved By Committee Tie Vote

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—The Senate Judiciary Committee declined on a 9 to 9 tie vote today to report favorably President Roosevelt's nomination of James V. Allred, former Texas Governor, as judge of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming said the Committee subsequently declined to adopt a motion by Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut to postpone consideration of the nomination indefinitely, a move tantamount to killing it. The vote on the Danaher motion was also a tie, 8 to 8.

Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana said that "so far as the Committee is concerned it's (the Allred nomination) dead. However, it could be revived by motion of any member."

Senator O'Mahoney said this had the effect of leaving the Allred nomination before the Committee for consideration at some future date. He explained that under Committee rules a tie vote defeats any motion.

Branded as "Pay-off

During hearings before the Judiciary subcommittee, which two weeks ago recommended approval of Mr. Allred, opponents asserted the Texan was nominated to the Circuit Court as a "pay-off" for resigning as Federal district judge to make his unsuccessful race against Senator W. Lee O'Daniel (D), of Texas, who frequently opposed the Administration.

The vote on the motion to report out the nomination favorably was:

For the motion—9. Democrats for—Hatch, Connally, O'Mahoney, Chandler, Kilgore, Murdock, McFarland, Andrews, Van Nuys.

Against the motion—9. Democrats—McCarran, Wheeler. Republicans—Austin, Danaher, Wiley, Langer, Ferguon, Revercomb Wherry.

Louisianans Opposed

The Committee also sent back to a subcommittee, for reconsideration, the nomination of Stephen S. Chandler, Jr., of Oklahoma City, as Federal judge in Oklahoma's Western District.

Senator O'Daniel and Louisiana Senators John H. Overton and Allen J. Ellender opposed Mr. Allred's nomination.

In a statement last week Senator O'Daniel described Mr. Allred's nomination as "a deplorable mess, which I predict will make the Ed Flynn case smell as fragrant as a rose, comparatively speaking."

Mr. Allred denied the charges of a "deal," declaring he got no encouragement whatsoever from the President during the election campaign.

Informed of the Committee's action, Senator Overton suggested that the President should withdraw the nomination and send another to the Senate. He said it is important the vacancy be filled soon.

The entire Louisiana congressional delegation opposed the nomination on the grounds it would give Texas two seats on the Circuit Court and Louisiana none. Other Allred opponents argued that Louisiana should have representation on the Court because of that State's peculiar Napoleonic code of civil law and because Mr. Allred was named to fill a vacancy caused by the passing of Judge Rufus Foster of New Orleans, Louisiana.

Senators Overton and Ellender had recommended Louisiana Supreme Court Justice Archie T. Higgins for the post. Attorney General Francis Biddle, testifying before a subcommittee, said he had asked Monte Lemann, New Orleans attorney, if he would accept the post and that Mr. Lemann had declined.

The Attorney General said equal geographical representation on the bench was important, but that of all the candidates for the post Mr. Allred was the best qualified.

Southern Shipyard To Build 96 Vessels

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 22 (AP)—The North Carolina Shipbuilding Company here has been awarded contracts for the building of 96 more merchant vessels, Admiral Howard L. Vickery, Vice-Chairman of the Maritime Commission, announces.

The company is a subsidiary of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company.

Thirty-six of the ships will be of the EC-2 Liberty type such as are now being turned out here, and 60 will be of the wider and longer C-2 type. The latter will involve conversion of some of the facilities at the shipyards.

Admiral Vickery told Representative Bayard Clark of Fayetteville and Senator J. W. Bailey that plans for the conversion of the yards for the C-2 type of boat were adopted by the Maritime Commission last September.

There remain 13 more Liberty ships to be built here under the original contracts awarded at the beginning of the program. The seventy-seventh Liberty freighter to be built here was launched this morning—The Elisha Mitchell.

The exact figures of the new contracts are not disclosed.

We take robust
and hearty grains,
To flavor's peak
we roast 'em.
This makes the drink
your family loves—
It's cheery,
tasty Postum*!

* *Contains no caffein, no stimulant of any kind.*

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
THE STORE FOR MEN

SAVE! 1.05 on six pairs

Reg. 55c Cotton Lisle
6x3 Ribbed Hose

6 pairs for 2.25

Most 6x3 rib cotton socks near this price are made of single yarns. But not these! Ours have a 2-ply body as well as a 4-ply heel and toe for months of extra wear! The rib construction means smooth-fitting comfort and good looks. Black, brown, green, navy, white, tan, cordovan and maroon. Sizes 10½ to 12.

STREET FLOOR
STORE FOR MEN
BOSTON

Rail Brotherhood Becomes 'Sorority'

Associated Press

Women Soon to Cry: "All Aboard"

John J. McGarrity (left), President of Local 511, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, administers the oath to 40 women brakemen at the Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. Women will replace men lost to the armed services.

Bricker Plans To Align Ohio With Farmers

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 22 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker has said he would recommend that the Ohio Legislature memorialize Congress for immediate action on resolutions adopted by 11 Middle-Western governors outlining steps they believe the Federal Government should take if agriculture is to meet record food production demands in 1943.

Governor Bricker, a potential Republican presidential candidate, said in a formal statement, that the conference, at Des Moines last Monday, simply surveyed the farm labor and machinery situation and left to the attending Governor how best to put the conclusions into effect back home.

"The situation must be called to the formal attention of the only agencies which can grant the relief prayed for—Congress, the President and the bureau operating under his control," the Governor said.

"The recommendations adopted with such unanimity at Des Moines," Governor Bricker added, "call for corrective measures which can be taken only by the Federal Government.

"No State and no Governor has the power to overrule the directives issued by the War Production Board, the War Manpower Commissioner, Selective Service and other competing federal agencies which have caused this trouble. Neither do they have the power to force these federal agencies to reverse their restrictive policies.

"About all they can do is to join the farmer in vigorous protest in the hope of arousing public opinion to the point where Congress, the President and the bureaucrats will be forced to provide the farmer with the essential elements of production."

Navy Honor Given To Boston Fireman For Sea Heroism

NORFOLK, Va., March 22 (AP)—Lieut. Edward J. Gaughan has been decorated for heroism after perhaps the longest "run" on record in response to a fire alarm.

With eight enlisted men, Lieutenant Gaughan, a native of Boston and a member of that city's Fire Department for 21 years, flew from Norfolk to fight a fire aboard a warship in the tropics, an airline distance of 1,500 miles. He received the Navy and Marine Corps Medal and the citation was read at a review here with Lieutenant Gaughan and the enlisted men receiving the salutes.

The citation told how they "boarded the vessel, which had been beached and badly gutted by fire," when there was ever-present danger of combustible gases and explosion of unflooded magazines" to extinguish the blaze. It added that he and his party worked for hours "in the heat so intense that the glass tube on the thermometer burst."

Sunday Schools to Teach Basis Of Just and Durable Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The Protestant Sunday school is reaching out to educate its members for world citizenship—to do its part in making plans for a postwar world governed on the basis of Christian ideals. And not the Sunday school only, but the week-day church school, the Vacation Bible school, and other educational agencies of the churches are being enlisted in this cause.

At the recent five-day meeting here of the International Council of Religious Education, lay and professional leaders of the educational programs of 42 Protestant denominations in North America agreed that church educators must face the stirring demands of the times in a practical manner.

These leaders called upon all church educators, in a formal statement adopted here, "to use every opportunity to provide the religious and ethical undergirding for a world order in which there is recognition of the Fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, and the infinite worth of persons of whatever race or nation."

"Christian teaching," the statement continued, "in our homes, churches, and colleges, must go forward more effectively than ever before to prevent defeat of the very aims for which the war is being waged."

Basis of Just Peace

The Council urged greatly expanded use of church study groups to give members a better understanding of the basis of a just and lasting peace. It also recommended observance of "World Wide Peace Sunday" to bring before people the importance of studying conditions underlying Christian world order.

Council officers and staff will reach a large section of the population when they proceed at once to carry out these instructions. For denominations belonging to the International Council include churches which represent 90 per cent of North American Protestantism. Growing in importance steadily, the Council announced at this session the addition of a new member, the Church of England in Canada, with 300,000 members of its own.

One speaker after another, addressing this meeting, stressed the importance of active participation by active Christians in the affairs of government. The conference had an example in the person of the Council's new President, Harold E. Stassen, Governor of Minnesota. Mr. Stassen declared that the fundamental precepts of religion must be applied to politics, and held that such application in no way violates the principle of the separation of church and State.

Program of Education

A swing of sentiment in this country toward postwar isolation was reported by Walter W. Van Kirk, staff member of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. He declared the need to be extreme for "some well-conceived program of education designed to acquaint the American public with a full sense of responsibility for winning the peace."

"Isolation," he declared, "is not Christian."

Electing good men to political office in the home community is the first responsibility of the church people, emphasized Ralph W. Gwinn of New York, Vice-President of the Council. "Politicians elected at home by our default may determine the peace," said Mr. Gwinn. "We must function through representative government if we are to function at all."

While giving much attention to the importance of sound postwar planning, the Council also called upon its members to do more than has yet been done to serve people affected by the war program. Dr. Roy G. Ross, General Secretary of the Council, listed among seven immediate duties of the church in its education work the maintenance of effective programs for children, particularly for those children who live in uprooted wartime communities and the rendering of service to men in the armed forces. Other duties concerned development of attitudes making for permanent peace.

'Back to the Farm' Movement Grows; Draft Deferment Influencing Factor

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—A movement of industrial workers "back to the farm," apparently influenced by the draft deferment given agricultural workers, was reported by farm labor authorities.

Officials emphasized, however, that it was not in such volume as to offset farm labor losses from the movement of farm workers into war industries and farmers already in the armed forces.

Lloyd Jones, head of the Farm Labor Administration of the Agriculture Department, said reports received from Agricultural Adjustment Administration field men traveling out of Washington to all regions of the country confirmed a movement back to the farms.

These men all agreed, Mr. Jones said, that "there is a trend back to the farm on the part of married men with dependents who had city jobs and were heretofore exempt because of dependency, but who now feel that dependency alone will no longer keep them out of the military services."

A report was received from one county in New England where 30 men had returned in a single month seeking farm employment, and in another New England county the County Agent reported six city workers called on him in a single week seeking farm placement.

In the West, officials said, there was no noticeable drift of workers from war jobs but many city workers who left the farms in depression years for work now considered nonessential are either looking for farms or for jobs on farms.

The area in the West and Midwest where the "back to the farm" movement is most pronounced, officials said, is in the "dustbowl" area of a few years ago.

In many cases, officials added, draft boards have encouraged the movement by giving men in nonessential city jobs who had agricultural backgrounds the choice of returning to farm work or being classified 1-A.

While less comprehensive reports have been recieved from the southern states, officials expressed the view that "without doubt" the same thing is happening there.

Federal Hand Expected in Coal Dispute

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP)—Spokesmen for the Southern Coal Operators and the United Mine Workers have announced that they expect the imminent entrance of federal conciliators into contract negotiations involving bituminous fields.

Appearance of a government expert at this stage was described yesterday as "a logical possibility" by Edward R. Burke, President of the Southern Coal Producers Association.

K. C. Adams, editor of the Miners' Journal and a union spokesman, said that if Department of Labor conciliators appeared it "would be nothing unusual; in fact would follow the pattern of all mine wage disputes." He added that sometimes the conciliators entered the conferences on their own authority "when it appears that a settlement is not in sight."

The Operators last week sent telegrams to President Roosevelt and various government officials which were understood to carry an implied request for federal intervention.

The union voted down an offer by the operators to continue negotiations for 30 days after March 31, with the proviso that any agreement reached be retroactive to a date approved by governmental agencies.

Operators Return Compliment

The Operators rejected, in turn, a proposal made earlier by the union to continue negotiations to May 1 with any contracts to be retroactive to April 1.

In a two-page typed statement, the Southern Operators gave their reasons for not accepting the retroactive suggestion.

Such a retroactive plan would "be disastrous," the operators statement said. They added that coal is sold generally at such a slight margin of profit that any additional labor costs brought about by such a retroactive plan could not be met by the mines.

In asking the miners to join in the action to put the entire matter before some branch of the Government, the Operators pointed out that final decision must come from that agency anyway.

"We, therefore, now propose to you that negotiations continue without interruption," Mr. Burke said. "Since it is to the interest of both parties to have a final decision at the earliest possible date, and since that decision must be made by Government, we urge that you join with us in a prompt submission of all matters in dispute affecting wage increases."

Suggest an Alternative

In turning down the Lewis plan, the Operators suggested that "instead we propose that all mines in the Southern Appalachian producing area remain in operation under existing agreements pending continued negotiations and final completion of an agreement with the understanding that if any increase in wages or improvements in hours or working conditions are written into the new agreements, they shall be made effective on the date approval of the agreement is given by the governmental authorities vested with jurisdiction in the premises."

Mr. Burke, spokesman of the Southern Operators, told reporters that the mine owners would go ahead with their plans to submit the case to the Government independently of the miners.

He added, however, that the Operators will continue to hold joint conferences with the UMW representatives. Following the miners' decision Saturday the session was adjourned until today.

John O'Leary, Vice-President of the United Mine Workers, said the miners voted down the proposal "because we are of the opinion that we can reach an agreement without government interference."

Northern and Southern Operators and members of the UMW have been meeting here for the last nine days in an attempt to agree on a new wage contract. The coal miners have demanded, among other things, an increase of $2 per day in wages for some 450,000 workmen.

One Firm Agrees To Lewis Proposal

By the Associated Press

New York, March 22

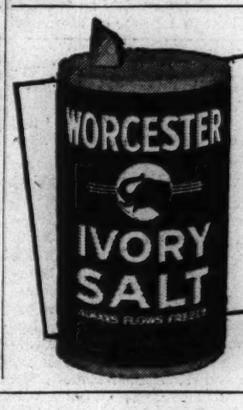
William Turnblazer, a Southern Appalachian district President of the United Mine Workers of America, said here that the Tennessee Products Company of Whitwell, Tenn., has agreed to continue work until April 30, in the event of a shutdown of large bituminous coal mines.

The Company, Mr. Turnblazer said, was the first to accept a proposal of U. M. W. International President John L. Lewis—rejected by large northern and southern operator groups—to continue the negotiations, making any wage agreement reached retroactive to April 1.

Attempt to Extort Money Results in Jail Terms

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP)—Harry Waltzer and William Walsh, officials of the Independent Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union, who were convicted of attempted extortion, were sentenced to 2½ to 5 years' imprisonment.

Both were accused of demanding $5,000 from Williahm Armstrong, President of Armstrong Racing Publications, Inc., under threats that they would call a strike of the 175 employees in his plant.



MEAT TIP! "Variety" meats (sweetbreads etc.) need careful seasoning—bring out their delicate flavor with quick-dissolving Worcester Salt

WORCESTER SALT

The EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society of the United States

REPORTS TO THE PUBLIC

★ ★ ★

PROTECTING THE FAMILY

$590,000 A DAY is the rate at which benefits were paid in 1942 by The Equitable. Behind this impressive figure are thousands of human stories, many from families in this State.

MASSACHUSETTS families received Equitable benefits amounting to $8,525,803 last year. Of this $2,669,323 was paid to widows, children and other beneficiaries—holding families together, providing funds for education, clearing homes of mortgage debt, and accomplishing many other cherished purposes. In addition, $2,144,496 in annuity payments brought comfort and peace of mind to older persons. Living policyholders in MASSACHUSETTS also received $3,711,984 in matured endowments, dividends and other payments.

The flow of these benefits to families in this State and all other States, totaling $215,354,000 for 1942, is doubly important in wartime because it helps strengthen the home front, benefiting not only individual families but the communities in which they live.

SERVING THE NATION

In direct aid of the war effort, The Equitable purchased $489,999,000 of U. S. Government securities last year.

Other funds are invested in essential industries helping win the battle of production, in public utilities, producing power for victory, and in railroads, performing vital transportation service. These assets, while providing family security, are at the same time contributing to the economic stability of the nation.

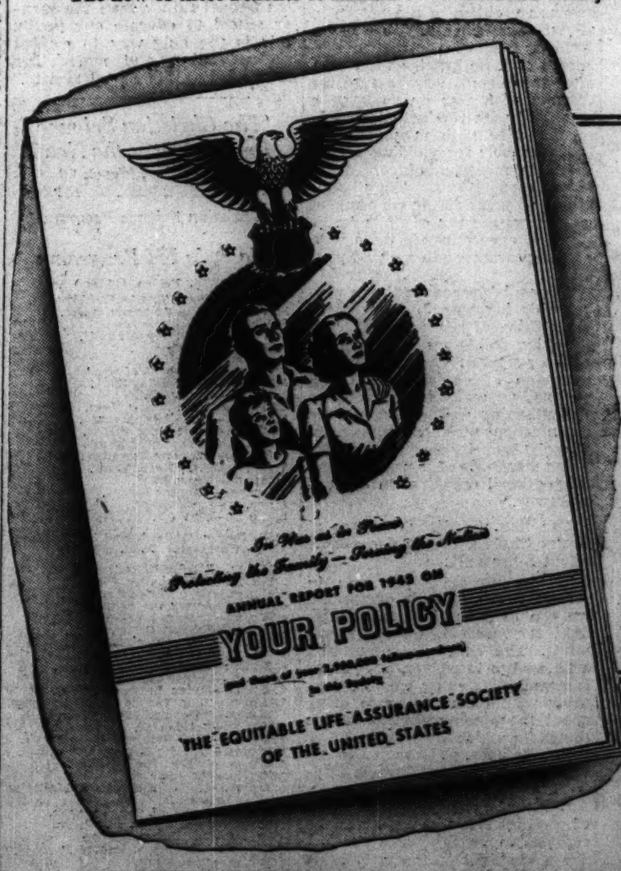
Because family security helps national morale, it is particularly significant that the life insurance protection provided by The Equitable increased $359,025,000 in 1942 to $7,966,328,000.

The premiums paid on life insurance policies represent funds flowing into a useful, permanent channel of thrift and help the Government's efforts to check rising living costs.

It is in the national interest to own life insurance and to buy additional life insurance if the present protection of your family is inadequate.

Looking ahead, the one great hope of all Americans is for a speedy conclusion of the war, with victory for a way of living that upholds the dignity and freedom of man. The Equitable is resolved to meet its every responsibility to the nation to help bring this about.

PRESIDENT



THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES
A Mutual Company Incorporated under the Laws of New York State
Summary of Annual Statement filed with New York Insurance Department
DECEMBER 31, 1942

ASSETS	
Cash	$ 58,906,222
*Bonds (incl. $632,793,697 U. S. Gov't Bonds)	2,104,542,753
Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks	42,976,544
Common Stocks	605,815
Mortgage Loans	393,320,611
Real Estate	101,837,766
Loans on Society's Policies	173,799,872
Interest and Rentals Due and Accrued	29,483,290
Premiums Receivable and Other Assets	27,383,484
Total Admitted Assets	$2,932,856,359

*Including $5,795,912 on deposit with public authorities.

RESERVES, OTHER LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS	
Reserves for Policy and Contract Liabilities	$2,715,835,687
Policyholders' Prepaid Premiums	25,726,490
Reserve for Taxes	7,582,000
Miscellaneous Liabilities	9,682,403
1943 Dividend Apportionment	36,802,940
Total Reserves and Other Liabilities	$2,795,629,520
Unassigned Funds (Surplus)	128,904,839
Other Contingency Reserves	8,322,000
Total Reserves, Other Liabilities and Surplus	$2,932,856,359

A BOOKLET FOR YOU AND YOUR FAMILY!

"YOUR POLICY," The Equitable's Annual Report to its Policyholders, is a booklet filled with human interest stories and illustrations. It also contains *practical information* for all owners of life insurance. Your copy can be obtained from any Equitable agent, or by writing to the Home Office of The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 393 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.

BOSTON HEADQUARTERS W. J. Carter, Agency Manager W. A. Downing, Agency Manager
Kenneth L. MacLean, Agency Manager 82 Devonshire Street

Women's Activities: Miss Blackwell Interviewed

By Alice Myers
Assistant Women's Editor

Diminutive, white-haired Alice Stone Blackwell smiled and pressed her hand over her eyes as if to halt the crowding memories. "Seventy-five years is a long span, which has seen many changes for women," she began.

She had said she would be glad to tell me what she could remember about the founders of the New England Women's Club, which is today celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary. Hence my visit to her Cambridge apartment, where I found this pillar of woman's progress as alert to the needs of the future as of the past.

Miss Blackwell was not old enough in 1868 to be a charter member of the Club, but she grew up to know well many of its original members and their friends—women who labored valiantly and brilliantly to clear the path for organized womanhood. Was she not the daughter of Lucy Stone, one of that quartette of giants guiding the women's movement? [The other three, you remember, were Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.] Had she not been brought up with her parents' anti-slavery and woman's rights speeches ringing in her ears? Her mother and her father, Henry Blackwell, made a wonderful team, according to Miss Blackwell, and their friends included men and women leaders all over the country. "It was a privilege to know them," she says.

Recalls Club's Frst President

Miss Blackwell knew only slightly Mrs. Caroline M. Severance, first President of the New England Woman's Club, but the second and long-time holder of that office was a close friend of her mother and father, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

"It was a great source of strength to us in the woman suffrage movement when she joined our ranks and undertook to speak for us," Miss Blackwell told me. "The woman suffrage movement was considered most disreputable by the unenlightened," she explained, "and to have such an admired person as the author of the 'Battle Hymn of the Republic' working with us was an immense help."

Mrs. Howe often grew exceedingly indignant at legislative hearings, and anger served to increase her powers of utterance. Miss Blackwell remembers her saying that if she could only get mad enough she could talk in Hebrew. Another time, after making a spirited retort to some legislator, Mrs. Howe said to herself, "There's still a little ginger left in the old blue jar."

'Lucy Stone and Lucy's Tone'

Miss Lucy Goddard, one of the first Vice-Presidents of the New England Women's Club, gave Miss Blackwell speech lessons for she needed to learn to throw her voice out. She, too, was destined to become a frequent speaker on behalf of woman suffrage. Whether it is a result of Miss Goddard's training, Miss Blackwell's voice today is firm, clear, and sweetly resonant. I could not help wondering if it at all resembled her mother's, which has been described as "never loud to the nearest nor low to the farthest."

It is said that once a person heard Lucy Stone, he could always recognize her voice even though he could not see her. Miss Blackwell spoke of the jokes made about "Lucy Stone and Lucy's tone."

Miss Blackwell broke into her delightfully infectious laugh as she recalled Louisa May Alcott taking part in tableaux enacted by the Club. "I think she was one of Bluebeard's wives when I saw her," she said. Shades of Jo in "Little Women"!

Miss Alcott impressed her even more at a later date when she came into the offices of the Woman's Journal, chief organ of the women's rights movement for nearly 50 years. Started by Lucy Stone and her husband, this publication was kept up by Miss Blackwell's ceaseless efforts. Miss Alcott brought in $100 that day, saying she had earned it by writing a story before breakfast, and she wanted it used for the woman suffrage cause.

Now an honored honorary member of the New England Women's Club, Miss Blackwell often attended meetings at its early headquarters at 5 Park Street. She told of one program on which she had to discuss the question of Carry Nation and her saloon-smashing campaign. "First I gave the arguments against it and then the arguments for it," she said, but she doesn't remember how they were received.

Men Enjoyed the Meetings

On the list of other first officers of the Club were such distinguished names as Mrs. Ralph Waldo Emerson, Mrs. Horace Mann, Miss Abby May, Mrs. Samuel Parkman, Mrs. Josiah Quincy. The 17 associate men members, who enjoyed the meetings but could not vote, included Mr. Emerson, John Greenleaf Whitier, Henry James, and A. Bronson Alcott. She recalls that Thomas Cheney was especially fond of attending. "He always sat in the rear," she said, "and was pleased when he could help by opening or closing a window."

"Besides the professional educators in the Club membership, many were unofficial educators," commented Miss Blackwell. "They helped to educate the world."

Speaking of her own work, Miss Blackwell said she always believed that women could be relied upon to be on the side of peace, temperance, and child welfare. "Unfortunately, however," she went on, "we got the right to vote just about the time when concerted propaganda had developed a technic of fooling the public. And it fools women, too. It has made them believe that child welfare requires exactly the things which are opposed to it."

The suffrage she labored so long to achieve has not been as useful as she had hoped. On the other hand, neither have the dire predictions made by its enemies come to pass, she pointed out. She thinks woman suffrage has had a great educational effect on women, causing them to exert themselves to learn about public questions.

Miss Blackwell is sturdily opposed to the equal rights amendment now being discussed, because it would abolish protective legislation. "Equal treatment for unequal things is often the reverse of justice," she explained.

She is much interested at the moment in the effort being made to give juries in murder cases the option to impose the extreme penalty or life imprisonment. She feels that in some cases the murderer gets off entirely because the jury does not like to demand the capital penalty.

Miss Blackwell also believes it is important to get more women on policy-making boards and committees, and that they should get equal pay for equal work.

Club's 75th Year

First woman's organization to call itself a "women's club," the New England Women's Club is today observing 75 years of continuous existence. The President, Mrs. Frank R. Ober, presided at this afternoon's meeting at the Hotel Kenmore. The program included a review of the Club's long career, given by Mrs. Edward Ellis Allen, Historian, and a colorful folk song and dance entertainment by a group from the International Institute.

Mrs. Herbert F. French, President of the State Federation, and Mrs. Max Ulin, President of the City Federation, brought greetings. It was as a result of making plans for the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of the New England Women's Club that the State Federation of Women's Clubs came into being 50 years ago.

The program was presented by Mrs. Edwin H. Wright, Chairman of the Art Committee, Mrs. Louis T. Bartlett, chairman of the Hospitality Committee, was assisted by Mrs. Warren M. Wright, Mrs. James D. Brennan, Mrs. Walter C. English, Mrs. William L. Johnson, Mrs. Donald F. Merrill, Mrs. Francis Murdock, Mrs. Florence H. Potter, Mrs. Glenn Rogers, Mrs. Franklin E. Smith, and Mrs. M. K. Soukikian.

By a Staff Photographer

There Are Special Exhibits to See in Boston

Schoolgirls from out of town are a familiar sight at the Boston Public Library on any holiday. They come, as these four did, to enjoy the special exhibits and choice paintings which have made the Library famous. Invariably they stop to read, often to examine the brightly-jacketed volumes in the book selection department. When the two Worcester girls in this group expressed concern lest they be unable to get these new books in their home library, they were told about the Inter-Library Loan arrangement by which their librarian could borrow the books from the Boston Public Library for them. Photographed as they stopped to read awhile on the Grand Staircase are, left to right: Jessie Banks, Jamaica Plain; Elinor Mintz and Maureen Warner of Worcester, and Dorothy Holmes, Cambridge.

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Christian Science Programs
For Tuesday, March 23, 1943

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Sermons Given From Pulpits In the Greater Boston Area

Excerpts from sermons delivered from pulpits in Greater Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. Walton E. Cole, the Second Church, Boston, Unitarian:

"All who call themselves by the holy name 'Christian' have a special obligation to keep the conscience of mankind sensitive to the terrible crime inflicted upon the millions of men, women and children whose only offense is that they belong to the same branch of God's family of which the prophets and Jesus were members.

"What can you and I do? We can increase our awareness of what we are up against in this modern world, the effort of the Nazis to create a Jim Crow civilization with themselves at the top as a so-called Master Race and all the rest of us at varying levels of enslavement.

"We can give effective support to the religious leaders of our land who see the need of uprooting this dreadful evil of racism.

"For the Christian community, today is the second Sunday of Lent: for the Jewish community this day is the Festival of Purim. Our neighbors remind themselves of that thrilling period in their history when they were saved from the cruel fate decreed by the Hitler of an ancient day. We might re-read that ancient book in the Bible, the book of Esther, and recall how the fortitude of Queen Esther saved her people from the plot of Haman.

"We must utilize every resource not only in achieving a military victory against the powers of darkness, but we must set about overcoming this dreadful evil with a powerful and positive good."

Mary van Kleeck, director of the Department of Industrial Studies for the Russell Sage Foundation, New York, in the Community Church of Boston (non-sectarian):

"Central in a people's peace is the need to protect the interests of all consumers, small businessmen, workers and farmers against the power of uncontrolled monopoly in the raw materials and natural resources of the world. This is the common problem of the people in all nations and in all colonial areas.

"This task of controlling monopoly will be greater than ever after the present war because the conduct of a war on so large a scale and with production already organized in such mammoth enterprises calls for yielding a considerable measure of control to large corporations. They have grown stronger as the government guarantees the use of their facilities and even expands them with profits guaranteed in assured payments.

"A people's peace requires a program during war to prepare for the making of such a peace. The following points are suggested for such a program: Organization and extension of co-operatives, both nationally and internationally; strengthening and extending the organizations of unions; a program of social security that protects the living standards of the people, and international organization of governments."

The Rev. Gardiner M. Day at Christ Church, Cambridge (Protestant Episcopal):

"If we pray for our men in service then do not do everything we can to support them in their fight for freedom, we are hypocrites. The church is essentially a fellowship in prayer, but prayer is meaningless unless we do everything within our power to bring about the accomplishment of the things for which we pray."

The Rev. Dr. C. Gordon Brownville at the Tremont Temple Baptist Church:

"Jesus speaks with the voice of daring self-assertion, for he claimed to be the voice of God. 'I am the light of the world.' He demonstrated that his was the voice of God by the forgiveness of sin and the healing of a palsied man.

"He speaks with the voice of divine authority; authority over men, over demons, and over nature. And he speaks with the voice of incomparable wisdom. How sad the spectacle to see the so-called wise of our day attempting to explain away the supernatural! God keeps us from the colossal ignorance of modern rationalization!"

The Rev. Samuel I. Korff at Kehilath Jacob Synagogue, Mattapan:

"In a world engaged in a life-and-death struggle for the four freedoms, the festival of Purim, or Lots, which the Jews observe today, should bring hope and cheer to all peoples.

"Purim marks Jewish resistance to persecution hundreds of years ago in ancient Persia. This year the festival recalling the ageless story of a people's deliverance from hatred and oppression should inspire us with a religious faith that announces its eternal message—justice and love shall always triumph over violence and evil."

The Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford in Old South Church, Boston (Congregational):

"We may know fairly well what sort of people we are by the way we pray. The proud come to God demanding something for themselves. They will serve Him if He will hand over what they want, on a bargain basis; if not, they have no use for Him.

"The humble come to God because He is God—as a tourist goes to the Grand Canyon because it is the Grand Canyon: something breathtaking in its wonder and beauty to contemplate.

"How true it is that we are often our own worst enemies! And in no regard is it more evident than in this matter of pride. By thinking too much of ourselves, one way or another, we put God and man on the defensive against us. There can be no joy in living in that way. By pointing our attention outward, by forgetting ourselves and giving ourselves, we open ourselves to them and hearts to us."

The Rev. Dr. Harold John Ockenga at Park Street Congregational Church:

"The day has come for the Christian School rather than the secular school to educate our youth. This is the only way to combat the naturalism and materialism now invading the school system."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
For Tuesday, March 23
12 noon WMEX 1510kc
Christian Science Program

Today's FM Programs

W47B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—"March of Mercy."
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Mario Berini, songs.
6:45 p. m.—Uncle Sam; drama.
7:00 p. m.—New; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Harmony Hawaiians; Trio.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.3mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, news.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—"Nobody's Children," drama.
5:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, News.
5:15 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—"The Yankee Starlets"; songs.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, comment.
8:15 p. m.—"The Barrier"; Willard Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond," drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—A. L. Alexander's Mediation Board.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, news.
10:15 p. m.—"Our Morals"; Dean Pardue.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert; news.
10:45 p. m.—"Music that Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel," with Arthur Mann.

Great Artists Series Having Heifetz on Air

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Christopher Morley and Sinclair Lewis are guests tonight on "Information Please," NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

The Liberian National Anthem will be sung by Richard Crooks, tenor. Mr. Crooks also sings "In the Gloaming," Lehar's "Yours Is My Heart Alone" and Cowan's "Waltzing Matilda." Included in the orchestral selections is Morton Gould's "New China March," Alfred Wallenstein conducting, NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Jascha Heifetz, violinist, makes his sixth guest appearance on Great Artists Series, playing his own arrangements of Ponce's "Estrellita," Brahms' Hungarian Dance No. 7," Dinicu's "Hora Staccato." Mr. Heifetz's concluding selection is the fourth and fifth movements of Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole," played with the orchestra. The orchestra will also be heard in Danse Russe from Stravinsky's Petrouchka," Donald Voorhees conducting, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Josephine Antoine, soprano, sings Kern's "The Touch of Your Hand"; Reinhold Schmidt, basso, Lehar's "White Dove." Percy Faith conducts the orchestra in a varied program, including Waring's "Man to Man," NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Charles Boyer appears as guest star on "Ceiling Unlimited" portraying the career of Alberto Santos-Dumont, Brazilian pioneer aviator whose "grasshopper" monoplane, produced in 1909, is considered forerunner of the modern light plane, CBS-WEEI, 7:15 p. m.

Cavalcade of America presents Alfred Lunt in "Lifetide," a dramatization of the career of Dr. Norman Bethune, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

George Raft, Lynn Bari and Franchot Tone co-star in "Each Dawn I Die," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

At 10 p. m., same station, Screen Guild Players present "For Me and My Gal" with Judy Garland, George Murphy and Gene Kelly, in their original movie roles.

Honored for Poised Skill

Associated Press from United States Navy

Stuck to His Post

When his submarine damaged an enemy battleship and sank a patrol vessel, Motor Machinist's Mate, Second Class, Frank D. Dixon of Boston, Mass., stayed at his post and exhibited skill and cool attention to duty. He was decorated March 10 at Pearl Harbor by Rear Admiral C. A. Lockwood, shown here pinning on his uniform the Navy and Marine Corps Medal.

Revival in Religion Forecast

The development of "some quiet but rather widespread revival of 'personal religion'" as a product of the war is foreseen by Dean Willard L. Sperry, Chairman of the Board of Preachers for the Harvard Memorial Church and Dean of the Harvard Divinity School.

In his annual report to President James B. Conant, made public yesterday, Dean Sperry spoke of the possibility of a postwar concern for "things that are unseen and eternal," remarking that now "the Christianity of much of Europe has been driven into the Catacombs.

"That of lands like our own, still free, tends to become more intimate and inward," he said. "But all such movements of retreat inward from a too-difficult outer world bring with them an attendant peril—a willingness to divorce religion from the fabric of culture and the course of history, leaving the ordering of civilization as a whole in the charge of candidly secular forces."

Dean Sperry stressed that "it is the office of the Church to aid the youth of the country, encourage them in their serious purposes, and to give them such concrete guidance as may be had, toward the kind of a world they should hope to help fashion after this war."

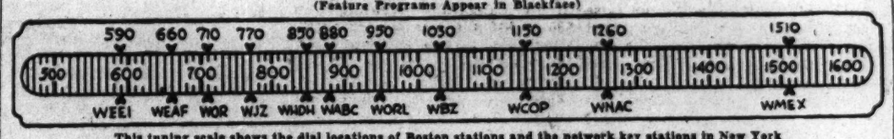
He cited the lessening of the inclination to use the church as a political and military weapon, and more of a tacit willingness to let it cultivate "those concerns which Christendom has tended to concede it as its distinctive bailiwick." Such a task would seem to be the church's most effective contribution to national morale, according to Dean Sperry.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—The Luncheon Hour Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review: Oliver Stewart. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Calling from Britain to Newfoundland. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—10:40 p. m.—The Daily Service. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Stanley Dixon, comments	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News; Service	Studio String Concert;	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Shady Valley Folks	Popular Music
3:30	Snapshots; "Post";	soloists	"Pepper Young's Family"	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?"; quiz
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends.	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?"; quiz
4:00	Elis'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch.	Walter Compton, news.	Fats Waller's Orchestra
4:15	"Sharps and Flats"	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch.	"Uncle Sam"; drama.	Johnny Messner's Orch.
4:30	The Family Front.	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Nobody's Children";	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
4:45	Doris Tirrell, organ	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Widder Brown"; sketch	dramatization	Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs.	"When a Girl Marries".	Sheelah Carter, news.	Lou Bresse's Orchestra.
5:15	Date Book; Follies.	Dick Tracy; sketch.	"Portia Faces Life";	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter.	News Service	Light Classics; music
6:15	Mary Small, songs.	News Highlights	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports.	Sports Stories
6:30	Walt Cassel, songs.	Bing Crosby, songs	Music; Hum and Strum.	News from Abroad	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	March to Victory
7:15	"Ceiling Unlimited"	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	News of the World	Yankee Starlets; songs.	Richard Salinger; News
7:30	"Blondie"; sketch.	"The Lone Ranger"	Red Cross Drama	"The Magic Carpet";	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie"; sketch.	Western dramatization	John Barry, comments.	dramatized fairy tales	Bing Crosby's Orchestra
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of Americas.	"Sizing Up the News".	"This Is My Story"; dr.
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz.	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of Americas.	The Barries; Willard Trio	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"True or False"; quiz.	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Adventures of Bulldog	"Drama Shop"; drama.
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	"True or False"; quiz.	A. Wallenstein's Orch.	Drummond"; drama	Made to Order
9:00	Theater: George	"Counterspy"; espionage	"Great Artists"; Jascha	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Verdi's
9:15	Raft, Lynn Bari,	drama	Heifetz, violinist; orch.	News Service	"Otello"; (abridged)
9:30	Franchot Tone in	Hal McIntyre's Orch.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	A. L. Alexander's Media-	Classical Album: Verdi's
9:45	"Each Dawn I Die"	Orchestra; Trumpeter	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	tion Board; guest panel	"Otello"; news
10:00	Guild: J. Garland;	Raymond Gram Swing.	Josephine Antoine;	Raymond Clapper, news	Local sports
10:15	'For Me & My Gal'	Gracie Fields, songs.	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	"Our Morals"; D. Pardue	Local sports
10:30	Ogden Nash; Guy	World's Most Honored	"Information Please";	Paul Schubert, news.	Local sports
10:45	Lombardo's Orch.	Music	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Local sports
11:00	News; World War II	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Local sports
11:15	N. Calmer-W. Shirer	Harry Greene's Orch.	What Can I Do?: drama	Milt Herth's Orchestra	Local sports
11:30	Rideout; Master	Fishermen's Program	"Hot Copy"; newspaper	Radio Newsreel with	Day's End; music
11:45	Works of Music	Sportscast; News	sketch	Arthur Mann	Day's End; News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer";	News report	Dress Parade	News comments	
7:30	Music: News	Musical program	News Service	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program: News.	Cowboy Songs	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World.	Musical Reveille	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Uncle Sam; drama.	Musical Toast	George and Dixie; News	Morning Watch: religious
8:30	Carl Moore's Club.	Musical Highlights	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News.	Newscast	Nels Lewis; Melodeers	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	"The Breakfast Club";	Mildred Carlson, talk.	News; R. Moss Interv'ws	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air of	"The Breakfast Club";	'Uncle Sam'; OWI Prgm	Ruth Moss Interviews.	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	the Americas	"The Breakfast Club";	Imogene Wolcott; food.	Spotlight Revue: organ.	Studio speaker
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club";	Treasury Star Parade.	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	Valiant Lady	Air Express Music	News; Military Band.	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15	"Kitty Foyle"	Woman and the War.	"The O'Neills"; drama.	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	'Honeym'n Hill'; sk.	Fishermen's Program	"Help Mate"; sketch.	Cheer Up Gang; songs;	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	"Woman of America"; sk.	orchestra	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life"; sketch.	Headlines of Tomorrow.	Kick-Conga
11:15	Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	N. B. Cunboard	Jane Underwood, news.
11:30	Bright Horizons	"Musical Hits"	"Snow Village"; sketch.	House Party; variety	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew, interviews	"David Harum"; sketch.	show	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk.	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum.	Boake Carter; news.	Weather Views the News
12:15	Big Sister; sketch.	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs.	Jimmie Fidler; talk.	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk.	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music.	Marjorie Mills, talk.	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy.
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Aunt Jenny"; sketch.	Red Sox Spring Training	Italian Melodies
1:30	Vic and Sade; sk.	Leo Litwin, pianist.	"Big Sister"; sketch.	News; Fashion Talk.	"Curtain Time" with
1:45	"The Goldbergs"; sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster; news.	Marguerite Porter
2:00	Serial drama	Air Express Music	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup.	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Lonely Women"; drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30	We Love and Learn	"The Victory Hour";	"Guiding Light";	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Uncle Sam"; drama.
2:45	"Pepper Young's	"The Victory Hour";	Hymn Recital	Musical Roundup	News reports
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Stanley Dixon, news.	Hawaiina Music
3:15	News Service	Studio String Concert;	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Shady Valley Folks.	Popular Music
3:30	Hollywood; Post	Jolins, songs	"Pepper Young's Family"	Shady Valley Folks.	"Do You Know?"; quiz.
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Parent-Teachers' Forum.	"Right to Happiness"; sk.	Shady Valley Folks.	"Do You Know?"; quiz.
4:00	Mis'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch.	Walter Compton, news.	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
4:15	"Sharps and Flats"	Newscast	Stella Dallas"; sketch.	"Uncle Sam"; drama.	Andy Kirk's Orchestra.
4:30	Book talk	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Bridgeport	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
4:45	Civilian Defense	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Widder Brown"; sketch	Ensemble;	Art Jarrett's Orchestra.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs.	"When a Girl Marries".	Drummond"; drama	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
5:15	Date Book; Follies.	Dick Tracy; sketch.	"Portia Faces Life";	News; Sheelah Carter.	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Junior Newscaster	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter.	"Superman"; sketch	Light Classics; music
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Dinner Music	News Service	Sports Stories
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news.	A. Templeton; OPA talk	Music; "Pink Lady"	Press Roundup; Sports.	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
6:45	J. B. Kennedy, news	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	News from Abroad	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Musical Rendezvous	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	News of the World	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	Richard Salinger; news.
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Kay Ivers, songs; Hud-	Treasury Star Parade.	This Is My Story: drama
7:45	Hour: songs; violin	"You and the War"	son Strings; Apollo Club	"Confidentially Yours"	Marion Claire, songs
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news.	Ginny Simms; guests;	Singin' Sam, songs.	Boston School Com. Prm.
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Edgar Fairchild's Orch.	Velney Hard, news.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Al Jolson - Monty	"Archie and company";	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Pass in Review"; Army	Romance in Music
8:45	Woolley; News	comedy variety; guests.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Camps' Activities	Variety Hour
9:00	Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials.	Quiz Program, Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Variety Hour
9:15	Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials.	O'Keefe, Master of	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	"Suspense"; drama.	Richard Himber's Orch.	Fibber McGee and Molly.	"This Is Our Enemy";	Variety Hour
9:45	"Suspense"; drama.	Orchestra; Trumpeter	Fibber McGee and Molly.	dramatization	Variety Hour; Music
10:00	"Jane Laboratory";	Raymond Gram Swing.	Bob Hope Variety Show.	John B. Hughes, news.	News; Defense talk
10:15	Raym'd Scott's Or.	Gracie Fields, songs.	Bob Hope Variety Show.	E. P. Fetterson; recorded	Treasury Star Parade.
10:30	Clark Bichelberger.	The World's Most Hon-	Red Skelton and Co.	Paul Schubert, news.	Victory Night Watch
10:45	News; World War II	ored Music	Red Skelton and Co.	Musical Roundup	Bob Chester's Orchestra
11:00	News; Jos. Harsch.	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Shep Fields' Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Master	Harry Greene's Orch.	What Can I Do?; drama	Eric Johnston, Interview	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:30	Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want";	with "Scheherezade"; Alfred	Day's End; music
11:45	Music; Dance orch.	Sportscast; News	"Music You Want"	Wallenstein, conductor.	Day's End; News

Civilian Jobs Of Waacs Guide In Placements

War Activities in New England

Civilian experience generally dictates the jobs now held by members of the Waac unit at Camp Edwards, it was shown today in a review of the positions being filled by the newly arrived women who have released men for more active duty.

Auxiliaries are found seated behind desks in offices at camp headquarters, post engineers, battalion headquarters and the finance office. They are serving as secretaries, typists and clerks; learning the art of photography under the direction of the Signal Corps; working as librarians and receptionists in the "locating center" in the Service Club. Others are driving jeeps, staff command cars, carry-alls, and 1½-ton trucks for the motor transport service.

Typical of those finding their civilian experience interlocking with their military assignment are: A bank secretary now in the finance office, a newspaper reporter now in the public relations office, and an insurance-company secretary now working as a clerk and typist in the engineer office.

SOS Now ASF

Soldiers in the numerous units of the Services of Supply throughout New England and the rest of the world where the American army is on duty today find the name of their outfit has been changed to Army Service Forces, which is regarded as a welcome change.

Formed a year ago, the SOS had been co-ordinated with the Army Ground Forces and the Army Air Forces. Even though a supply set-up, the SOS assumed many combat assignments, such as the amphibian engineer troops, who in many missions precede the AGF infantry.

At Fort Devens, it was pointed out by ASF officials that under Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, the SOS, in a year, had procured $17,000,000,000 in military supplies for the Army, had inducted 4,000,000 men and had moved 1,000,000 men and 14,000,000 tons of supplies in major shifts.

New Training Unit

Hundreds of New England men, who under previous arrangements have taken their basic training in other sections of the nation, now may proceed directly from the Fort Devens Recruit Reception Center to the new First Service Command Basic Training Center at Camp Edwards for four weeks of basic training.

In addition to training new inductees, the Center also will give supplemental training for soldiers now assigned to local units who have not yet completed basic training.

Submarine Cod

Weed-end launchings included the Submarine Cod which yesterday slid into the Thames River as the third submersible to be launched in 30 days by the Electric Boat Company at Groton, Conn. Mrs. Grace C. Mahoney, wife of a veteran plant employee, sponsored the craft.

Conn. War Council

Connecticut's new War Council, which Saturday superseded the State Defense Council, this week began working on "greater problems" than the civilian defense which had been the primary concern of the preceding council, according to Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin.

Problems he outlined were: Labor shortage on farms and in war plants, industrial absenteeism, day care for children of war workers, farm labor camps for young workers, and food scarcity, such as meat.

A. A. Range

Camp Wellfleet was formally opened Saturday as the antiaircraft firing range for Camp Edwards, a major "A. A." training center. The new installation provides facilities for firing, bivouac, and tactical maneuvers by three full battalions.

Mount Holyoke Class Agents To Hear Dr. Ham

Roswell Gray Ham, President of Mount Holyoke College, will speak this evening at a meeting of the college class agents from Boston and vicinity at a dinner at the College Club. His subject will be "The War Pattern of the College."

Dr.

Saltonstall Urges Boost In Red Cross Gifts

At the report luncheon of the Red Cross War Fund, this noon General Chairman Charles F. Rowley reported that cash and pledges received to date totalled only $1,297,634—a trifle more than half the sum aimed at—although the drive is more than two-thirds over.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, chief speaker at the luncheon, asserted that failure in the campaign would be as shocking as news of disaster in North Africa or the Solomons. He told his hearers that the road ahead was hard and time was running against them. "As our forces have been organized in this gigantic struggle," he said, "there can hardly be any victory unless there is also a vigorous and resourceful Red Cross unhampered by enforced slashes in the budget.

"Those of us who have not contributed must make our gift, make it soon and make it larger by far than those of other years. Those of us who have given must ask ourselves once more what this country is worth to us, what we might expect to pay for the lives we can save, the mercy we can disburse and the security we can enjoy because there is a Red Cross.

"This re-examination should be thorough and searching. Wherever possible, it must lead to the determination to increase our gifts, and to do it immediately."

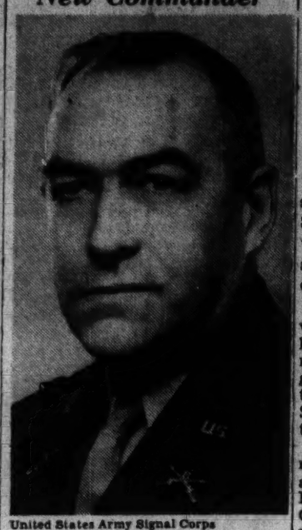
Mr. Rowley urged that those who had not yet given and those who thought there was any possibility of increasing previous gifts to send their contributions at once to fund headquarters, 69 Tremont Street, Boston.

Chairman Rowley told the workers that the fund bade fair to lack by 20 per cent the goal set for it, and to just that degree, he said, the Red Cross would fail in the war duties imposed on it by the War and Navy departments. It would indicate, he added, that Bostonians still considered themselves only ankle-deep in war.

"We simply must not let this happen," Mr. Rowley said.

"Can we tell one of our boys who has been taken prisoner by the enemy that we can't affaird to send him food and clothing? Are we going to let him starve in a dirty Axis prison camp while we grouse about rationing? That's what we are doing."

New Commander



United States Army Signal Corps

Col. Elbert A. Nostrand

Becomes Commander of Fort Ethan Allen at Burlington, Vt., succeeding Col. William Scott Wood.

Col. Nostrand Commander At Vermont Fort

Col. Elbert A. Nostrand, personnel director of the First Service Command, has assumed command at Fort Ethan Allen, Burlington, Vt. He succeeds Col. William Scott Wood, who has been transferred to Harvard University as Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

Colonel Nostrand, a native of Brooklyn, has been at Service Command Headquarters since Jan. 16, 1942, serving as Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of personnel until March 19, 1943. He came to Boston from New York where he was District Commander of the CCC.

Colonel Nostrand started his army career in 1917, when he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve Corps. His appointment to the Regular Army was confirmed the following year and he served nine months in France in World War I. Outstanding participation in the Aisne-Marne and Meuse-Argonne campaigns with the 39th Infantry and the 15th New York National Guard won for him the Croix de Guerre with palm.

Financing Bill Now Last Step In Maine Teachers' Pay Raise

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 22—The Maine Legislature took long strides toward improving the State's educational picture last week as it moved closer to a possible early adjournment of its biennial session.

As a result of speedy action last week, Gov. Sumner Sewall has on his desk awaiting his signature the measure he asked for in his inaugural, setting minimum salaries for teachers at $720 and increasing the State apportionment for each teaching position from $100 to $190.

To finance the measure, the lawmakers have under consideration a $500,000 budget increase which Education Commissioner Harry V. Gilson has said is necessary to halt a migration of teachers to better-paying jobs in neighboring states. The newly enacted measure also increases state allotments to towns for secondary schools from $783 to $940 for each school unit, and from $1,305 to $1,405 for each secondary unit.

Saved from defeat was a measure which would authorize the Maine Maritime Academy at Castine to award degrees to its graduates. The bill received a majority unfavorable report by the Education Committee, but following vigorous debate on the minority favorable report, it was turned over to a House and Senate conference committee with strong indications that it would be recommended for passage.

Some committee members explained to the House they felt the measure was "immature" since the Academy established two years ago did not yet have the faculty, facilities and technical background to award college degrees. But others read a letter from Commissioner Gilson saying: "I feel certain that confidence can be placed in the Board of Trustees of the Maine Maritime Academy to grant privileges only under circumstances favorable to the State and to the school. It is understood, of course, that the granting of degrees will be subject to the requirement of a minimum of 128 hours of approved college study or the equivalent."

The school was established at the former Castine Normal School buildings under a $15,000 grant of the Legislature two years ago. The January, 1942, special session granted an additional $50,000. There are now 156 boys at the school studying to become merchant seamen. The Federal government contributes $65 a month for each student, and offers graduates the rating of Ensign in the Naval Reserve in addition to their maritime ratings of either third engineer or third mate.

Age Assistance Up

Governor Sewall last week signed another measure requested in his inaugural, increasing from $30 to $40 the maximum monthly allowances granted under the old-age assistance program. This will enable the State to take full advantage of Federal grants and make it possible for the needy to face rising living costs.

Aroostook Short of Spuds

Farmers in the Aroostook County "potato empire," who five years ago were wrestling with huge surplus crop disposal problems, now face the other extreme. Not only have wartime demands called for the biggest production on record, but floods and late freezes have ravaged southern crops.

Despite this shortage, Maine must feed potatoes to seven dehydration plants now in operation, Agriculture Commissioner Carl R. Smith pointed out. Throughout the county dehydration plants will require 200,000,000 bushels of potatoes this year, he added.

Describing the shortage as "acute," Commission Smith said many large cities have been without potatoes for weeks, although eastern areas have not yet been affected. Yet he warned against attempts to raise potatoes in small Victory gardens. The average small gardener does not have the technical knowledge and equipment needed to raise potatoes successfully, and widespread planting by unskilled would only waste seed stock and fertilizer, he added.

Mr. Smith did urge all who can to plant Victory gardens for other vegetables to help combat the food and farm labor shortage. "A small garden, well tended, is better than a big crop neglected, because it means more vegetables with less labor," he said.

Fuel Oil Coupon Stub Must Be Saved

As New England householders began to see the end of their sheets of fuel oil ration coupons, the Office of Price Administration today issued a warning that the "identity stub" should be saved.

It will be required, OPA said, when next winter's rations are issued. The "identity stub" is what is left of the coupon sheet after the coupons have been removed. It contains the code number of the ration, the date of issuance and expiration, the amount of the ration, and other information.

Oil men here said today that nothing definite had yet been decided upon in Washington as to next year's ration plans, but that they hoped there would be numerous improvements, among them a provision to permit filling of tanks during the coming summer.

In a report released this week, the Petroleum Industry War Council declared that a revolution in methods of oil delivery has been taking place and will soon be complete. William R. Boyd, Jr., Chairman of the Council, said, "the change from ocean tankers to tank cars, barges, and pipe lines is one of the most dramatic industrial revolutions imaginable."

Substitute methods have not yet equaled the deliveries made before the war, the chart discloses, but it is estimated that completion of the pipe lines from the Texas oil fields will by the end of this year bring shipments back to par, and perhaps even higher.

"Unfortunately," Mr. Boyd says, "the civilian consumer may not get any part of these increased deliveries, and some degree of rationing will continue."

At a recent meeting in Washington the American Automobile Association expressed support of another pipe line "specially designed to provide gasoline and other refined products to the New England area."

The pipe line was made a major point in the policy declaration of the A. A. A. "We recommend," the statement said, "that the War Production Board grant forthwith the request of the Office of Petroleum Administration for War for steel priority for the completion to tidewater of the proposed new products pipe line which has already been authorized from Texas to Norris City, Ill., and Seymour, Ind. That, in order to supplement deliveries of petroleum through this 20-inch products line, which can be finished by Dec. 1, 1943, and the 24-inch crude oil pipe line, due for completion on July 4, 1943, the Petroleum Administrator for War should consider the feasibility of an additional pipe line to serve the needs of the New England area."

Over the week end, Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes took a pessimistic view of the fuel oil situation on the East Coast. "Demand is exceeding supply," he pointed out, "and stocks are being further drawn down. These stocks are not large enough to stand any such drain.

"The American Petroleum Institute index of stocks available has dropped to 29.9 per cent, a decrease of 2.6 per cent from the week ended March 6. From that index, the East Coast can tell each week the net effect of all measures taken to match the supply of petroleum products with the demands. The answer this week is not too good."

Tank car shipments averaged 814,017 barrels a day, an increase of 16,925 barrels daily, or about 2 per cent over the previous week, the Office of War Information said today.

Box-car shipments of kerosene in drums to New England advanced 19,861 barrels daily, a decrease of 4,934 barrels daily since the previous week. This gives a total rail movement of 833,878 barrels a day, compared to 821,897 barrels daily during the previous week.

Tank car deliveries into New England averaged 183,384 barrels daily, an increase of 1,790 barrels a day over the previous week.

Renting of Resort Cottages To War Workers Raises Issues

Year-around use of resort cottages by war production workers has become so common in southern New England, that landlords are asking: "What about the high rents we formerly received for the summer season?"

The problem of summer property rentals has been taken up by the regional Office of Price Administration, Edgar J. Driscoll, regional rent executive announced recently. More rigid rent ceilings have been applied in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut than in other states because of defense industries.

The demand for homes has extended into Cape Cod and South Shore colonies, where war workers and the families of Army and Navy personnel have taken almost the entire available property. Seasonal homes in Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine, within a 50-mile commuting range, also are well occupied.

All rented property must be registered with the rent control office, and empty cottages which were rented at any time during 1942 must be registered. If the first rent received in 1942 is a summer rent, this fact should be indicated on the registration statement. It is permissible to indicate that rent was for a "season" and that there is no weekly or monthly rate. However, the length of the season must be specified. In Massachusetts, the legal rental is the rent charged on March 1, 1942. But the OPA recognizes the seasonal nature of summer rentals and makes adjustments accordingly.

It would be unfair, OPA observes, to restrict a summer place to an off-season rent of $20 a month just because the owner allowed someone to occupy it for that figure last March. Another tenant might have been willing to pay $200 for use of the seaside cottage in August. But the owner cannot raise the rent to summer levels without first filing a petition with the Defense-Rental Area Office, and where a summer rental is contemplated such action should be taken early.

No one may raise the established maximum legal rent, except on an order resulting from application to the appropriate Area Rent Office, OPA repeated and emphasized that the allowance of such petitions is discretionary with the Rent Director.

If the March 1, 1942, rent was set on a year-round basis, it may well be that no adjustment would be permitted, since that might result in dislocation of defense workers or military personnel.

In many resorts the impact of the war has resulted in an almost complete change in the type of occupancy from seasonal to year-round residential. In such places, it would be a needless hardship to force out the tenant by allowing a shift in the maximum legal rent to a summer basis; yet the landlord will not suffer since the rent received for 12 months will be substantially the same as what he got in the 1941 season.

Many of the problems of the summer property owner are caused not by OPA rent control but by other wartime conditions, it was pointed out. Transportation and waterfront restrictions have raised manifold difficulties and have nothing to do with rent ceilings, Driscoll pointed out.

Metropolitan Water Extension

Changes in the law to permit extension of the Metropolitan Water System service to 17 municipalities within 10 miles of the State House were advocated today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston.

Mayor Tobin spoke at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs on a proposal filed by a special Recess Commission which had studied the question of extending facilities of the Metropolitan Water System.

"Under our present practice, we have not had a new member join the system in 30 years, and if we cannot get new customers I feel we should change our methods of marketing," the Mayor said.

Under the terms of the Commission's recommendation, cities and towns within 10 miles of the State House would be forced to take Metropolitan water if the Public Health Department determined the municipal supply was inadequate to furnish an excess of 10 per cent over the needed amount of water for the district served.

The bill also would give the State Public Health Department the authority to force cities and towns with an inadequate supply of their own to tap Metropolitan pipes, even though beyond the 10-mile limit.

Spokesmen for the City of Cambridge objected to the provisions of the law requiring a city to join the system against its will. They also opposed a $55,000 stand-by charge for connection with the Metropolitan system regardless of whether water is used or not.

Representative Joseph L. Whiton (D-R) of Quincy, a member of the Committee, said he could not see why the cities and towns which paid for the construction of Quabbin Reservoir should pay for all the capital expenditures and then allow other cities to join the system without assuming the cost.

Cimmissioner C. Eugene Holtman of the Metropolitan District Commission replied that it was good business to suspend the entrance fee to get more customers to cut down the cost to the present users of the Metropolitan system.

City's School Concert Scheduled March 26

Boston's annual school concert is scheduled for March 26 at 8:15 p. m., when the Department of Music of the Boston public schools will present the Boston Public School Symphony Band, Fortunato Sordillo, conductor, in Jordan Hall.

The band is formed from selected students of the several high school bands in the city. The concert, ordinarily scheduled for May, has been advanced because of the number of boys who are leaving school to enter the armed services.

Channing Pollock Authors' Luncheon Visitor Thursday

The third in the series of Authors' Luncheons sponsored by Jordan Marsh Company will take place on Thursday, March 25, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. It was announced for last Thursday by mistake. Preceding the luncheon there will be a reception, at noon, for the guest speakers. They are Miss Vanya Oakes, Channing Pollock, Prof. Earnest A. Hooton and Edmund Gilligan.

Miss Oakes recently returned to the United States from a nine years' journalistic assignment in the Orient. Her book, "White Man's Folly," was recently released. Mr. Pollock, who is well known as author, critic and lecturer, has just brought out his autobiography, "Harvest of My Years." Professor Hooton, who teaches anthropology at Harvard, has recently published a new book entitled "Man's Poor Relations." Mr. Gilligan, author of "The Gaunt Woman" and "White Sails Crowding," served during World War I as quartermaster on a submarine chaser.

Proceeds of the luncheons are used by the American Foundation for the Blind to purchase machines and recordings for the war-blind.

Brookline Police Course

A comprehensive training program for Brookline policemen embracing general police procedures and duties, report writing, traffic control, criminal law, laws of arrest, court procedure, and regulation with emphasis placed on investigation of accidents, will begin next week. Instruction will be given by Patrolman Francis W. Lowrey, who recently graduated from the traffic institute of Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill.

A Report to Customers

OF THE BOSTON CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY

THE winter season now drawing to a close has been one of the severest in the history of Boston and of this Company. To the severe weather were added many restrictions imposed by war. Despite these and other difficulties—by preparedness, energy and the co-operation of both customers and employees—every obstacle was overcome and customers were provided with a continuous supply of gas.

Long before winter began, plans were made to put our equipment in the best operating condition in order to meet the very heavy demands for gas expected during the season.

Just before Christmas, the first period of sub-zero weather hit New England and for one whole week the demands of our customers required us to send out daily more gas than we had ever sent out before, except for one day in February, 1942.

Then on February 15, 1943, we were faced with the greatest daily sendout of gas in the Company's history—60% more than the average winter sendout previously experienced.

To make it possible for our customers to receive an uninterrupted supply of gas during these two difficult periods, the men in our plant and in the plant of Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates—which makes most of the gas we distribute—were required to work long hours in bitter cold and biting winds. Through their loyalty and hard work many difficulties caused by this sub-zero weather were overcome.

To these men we extend our congratulations and to our customers our grateful thanks for their co-operation in conserving gas during these extreme cold spells.

With warmer weather now approaching, all the gas which we will send out will be made from coal. It will not be necessary as it is in winter, for us to use oil for making gas. Furthermore, our available supply of coal gas during the spring, summer and Fall months exceeds our customers' normal demand.

In time of war, for both patriotic and practical reasons, it is important to conserve *all* fuels. During spring, summer and autumn months, however, customers with suitable equipment may substitute gas for "hard-to-get" fuels. Double advantage will thereby be gained. In addition to the many conveniences which gas affords, people will thus save these fuels for heating and other uses next winter and help the over-all fuel problem.

Ernest Farnsworth
PRESIDENT

BOSTON CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY

Air Blitz Paces Two-Pronged Allied Attack on Rommel

Continued from Page 1

United States Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., from the south and west, respectively.

In the north, Col. Gen. Jurgen von Arnim's troops drove a British First Army detachment from Nefta Station, which lies 47 miles southwest of Bizerte and about two miles northwest of the Djebel Abiad, but the dominating heights of the Djebel Abiad were covered by a new British line.

This was a mere sideshow to the mammoth Allied ground and air offensive which threatens to encircle Marshal Rommel in the south.

A British radiocast, recorded by CBS, said the powerful aerial action with which the British Eighth Army opened its attack on the Mareth positions "was very much like the beginning of the Battle of El Alamein." Dust storms and rain clouds which had hampered operations for days vanished Saturday, it said, and the all-out onslaught was launched in clear weather.

Dispatches reaching London said the Eighth Army was attacking the line on a six-mile front between the sea and the main road from Medenine to the village of Mareth, and was encountering strong opposition.

A column of General Patton's forces thrust due east from El Guetar, mopped up Bou Hamran, eight miles nearer the coast, and captured more than 1,400 Italian prisoners. Heavy shellfire by American batteries forced some of them to surrender.

American troops are now at grips with the last Axis defenses guarding communication routes on the coastal plain.

Both Italian and German communiqués, broadcast from Berlin and Rome and recorded by the Associated Press, said violent air and ground battles were in progress. The German bulletin was phrased to imply that Nazi troops were not under fire, saying "strong British-American forces attacked Italian positions in South and Central Tunisia."

British Threaten Rommel's Flank

German radio accounts said British tanks and truckloads of infantry were attacking, in the Ksar Rhilane area where they were in position to sweep around the Mareth Line and Marshal Rommel's right flank.

In the battle of supply, the Axis reported — without confirmation from Allied quarters—the sinking of three merchant vessels and an escort craft in Tripoli harbor by German bombers Friday night and a 10,000-ton ship at Algiers by Italian torpedo planes Sunday night.

London observers expressed belief that difficult communication and supply problems would hold down the pace of the American advance eastward in Central Tunisia from Gafsa. Cautioning against over optimism, one said there was still the job of clearing the enemy from numerous hills in the vicinity of Maknassy. Speculation on Mareth Line operations were discouraged in British military quarters, which said the offensive would take some time to unfold.

Destructive missions were executed by Allied aerial squadrons throughout Saturday night and Sunday, bombers leading off with a blasting of the docks of Ferryville, a port of Bizerte's deep harbor 10 miles south of that naval base.

"A considerable force of heavy and medium bombers of the Western Desert Air Force attacked objectives in the Mareth and Kettane areas, while bombers of the Tunisian Air Force attacked some enemy air fields," the communiqué said.

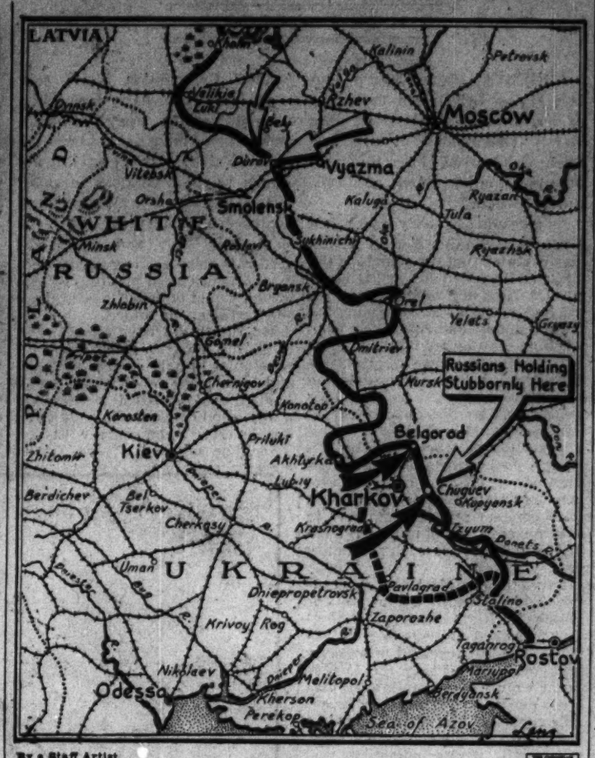
Fighters escorting the bombers over Mareth positions by daylight Sunday shot down one Messerschmitt 109, but there was little air opposition, the bulletin reported.

Heavy, medium, and light bombers of the Northwest African Air Force contributed to the pounding of the airfields upon which Marshal Rommel depends for both aerial support and many of his supplies.

By a Staff Artist

Developing Battle of Tunisia

White arrows in the south indicate how the British Eighth Army is pressing its attack on the Mareth Line, with the lowest arrow showing the path of a possible attempt to outflank the Axis defenses. Double-pronged white arrow in the north indicates how the Americans under Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., are moving toward Gulf of Gabès coast to cut General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's communications.



By a Staff Artist

Battlegrounds in Russia

New Russian gains toward the important German stronghold of Smolensk are shown by the white arrows at the north. Black arrows in south indicate main points of reinforced German attacks against Russian positions in the Donets Basin.

Russia:

Durovo Occupied By Soviet Force

Moscow dispatches said Durovo was occupied by the same Russian force which broke through German defenses at Vyazma to crack the Nazi salient so long pointed threateningly at Moscow. The advance was made in the face of repeated German counterattacks that cost the Germans heavily in men and material, the mid-day Soviet communiqué said.

The German High Command communiqué, broadcast from Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press, said Russian attempts to break through Nazi lines southwest of Vyazma and south of Lake Ladoga were frustrated Sunday.

Laying claim to having inflicted enormous casualties on Russian forces, the communiqué declared 270 armored cars had been destroyed since March 18 in the area southwest of Vyazma alone.

A Finnish war communiqué broadcast from Berlin said 36 enemy planes attacked Helsingfors Sunday night. One child was injured but there was little material damage, said the broadcast.

A Pravda dispatch reported that several settlements in the Chuguev region, east and southeast of Kharkov, were continuously changing hands as the Red Army stiffened its resistance and fighting increased in ferocity. Soviet artillery, Pravda said, has forced the Germans to change their tank tactics.

Large enemy tank forces are being broken up into small groups which operate simultaneously, searching for weak spots and trying to disperse Soviet fire, the newspaper said. Soviet guns still are knocking out German tanks, it was said, and Soviet cavalry is successfully pursuing enemy machine gunners.

Pravda reported that early thaws on the central front had hindered the Russians in their efforts to cross the upper Dnieper and dislodge the Germans from their river strongholds. Nevertheless, the midnight communiqué said that 12 more settlements on the western bank of the river had been captured.

Moscow Concedes Loss of Belgorod

Belgorod, taken by the Russians Feb. 9 in their powerful winter offensive, was claimed by the Germans on Friday, but Moscow dispatches said the Red Army evacuated it Sunday "after violent engagements."

The advent of spring found Russian lines in the south roughly similar to the 1942 summer position of the two opposing forces, and the Russians admitted they were on the defensive against "numerically superior" German troops whom Hitler said had survived a crisis "into which our Army had been plunged undeservedly."

Moscow said the Red Army, fighting on a 200-mile front extending from Belgorod to Kharkov and southeast toward Voroshilovgrad along the Donets River, was pitted against fresh German troops hurled "into action straight from the march."

The Russians reported progress south of Lake Ilmen, still farther north. Fortified positions were stormed and captured during the night and more than 100 Germans killed, the communiqué said.

South Pacific:

Japanese Convoy Blasted by Allies

American dive bombers, raiding Munda on New Georgia Island for the ninety-eighth time, struck a Japanese supply area and an enemy gun position, the Navy announced in a communiqué which told also of bombing raids on Vila and Kahili.

Allied bombers spent Sunday searching the Southwest Pacific for enemy shipping and during the day and night attacked one three-ship convoy and other vessels off Netherlands New Guinea and crippled a large Japanese destroyer in the Solomon Sea, a communiqué from General MacArthur's Headquarters reported.

The convoy, sighted off Cape Vandenbosch, consisted of two medium-sized cargo vessels and a destroyer. Results of the first attack were not observed, but later in the day a heavy bomber straddled one of the cargo vessels with bombs, the Communiqué said.

Off Cape Namaripi, Netherlands New Guinea, three small enemy merchant ships were bombed and barges near the shore were strafed by a heavy reconnaissance plane.

Indicative of the heavy toll Allied planes are taking of Japanese shipping was a broadcast by the Tokyo Radio in which it said that ships launched under the Japanese shipbuilding program "are not enough" for the wartime needs, so "gangs of salvage men are feverishly at work salvaging scuttled enemy ships in Pacific waters."

"Five of the largest salvaging companies in Japan" are engaged in the work "day and night" with divers going down to depths "below 300 feet," added the broadcast.

China:

Chinese Advance South of Yangtze

Meanwhile in China, Chinese forces continued a slow advance under difficult conditions south of the Yangtze River in the Hunan-Hupeh border region, a Chinese High Command communiqué said. The communiqué failed to confirm a Central News Agency announcement that the key Japanese defense center of Hwajung had been recaptured.

Instead, the communiqué reported that "Chinese forces once re-entered Hwajung," suggesting a sortie rather than a full-scale assault.

Chinese sources estimated reinforcements had boosted total Japanese strength on this front to 30,000.

A delayed dispatch from China said the first bombing raid by Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's fliers as members of the new 14th United States Air Force on March 20 tore up railroad yards and loading installations in what is probably the most important Japanese phosphate mining operations in French Indo-China.

General Reassures Soldier Boy's Mother

By the Associated Press

London, March 22

Reassuring words came directly to Mrs. K. Waterson of London on the new Tunisian drive which was just starting when she received a letter from Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Commander of the British Eighth Army, saying:

"Out here we will continue to do our duty."

Mrs. Waterson had written to General Montgomery congratulating him on the successes of the Eighth Army, in which she has a son fighting.

Although hardly expecting an answer from a busy General, she received a personally-penned airgraph (the British equivalent of V-mail), which was written March 1 while the Army Chief was shaping plans for the new drive which Prime Minister Churchill disclosed Sunday.

In Burma:

Japanese Bases Bombed by British

RAF bombers loosed explosives on Donbaik Sunday and fighters shot up a Japanese position near Laungchaung, on the east side of Burma's Mayu Peninsula, in widespread aerial operations from which all aircraft returned safely, a British communiqué issued in New Delhi said.

Enemy aircraft damaged Feni airfield in Southeastern Bengal and caused "a small number of casualties," it added.

A Japanese ammunition dump, a railway, and the Toungoo airfield were among British targets.

British Indian troops appeared to be holding their own against a Japanese onslaught in the Arakan district of Burma, where heavy fighting was reported Saturday.

In the Air:

Nazi Communications Blasted by British

British Whirlwind bombers damaged the important railway viaduct of Morlaix, in Britanny, scoring several hits and starting a fire as the RAF continued attacks on German communications in France over the week end, the British Air Ministry announced.

Fourteen freight trains were attacked during the sorties, which were carried out Saturday night, and all Allied planes returned, it was announced.

Reports from various sources continued to pour in, meanwhile, on the damage done to Nazi-occupied Europe during recent Allied bombing attacks.

The Berlin Radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, said the two recent heavy allied bombings of the Nazi submarine base at Saint Nazaire had demolished 60 per cent of the houses in the French port town and left another 20 per cent uninhabitable.

Flying Fortresses and Liberators hit the town and U-boat installations in a daylight raid Feb. 16 and the RAF dropped 1,000 tons of bombs on the night of Feb. 28.

Stockholm sources reported the huge Allied bombined blow at Berlin March 1 had left 30,000 Berliners homeless and declared that a direct bomb hit had been scored on the sprawling stone building which houses Reichs Marshal Herman Goering's Air Ministry.

U-Boat Toll:

Eight Cargo Ships Sunk in Atlantic

Eight more cargo ships were announced last week as sunk in the Western Atlantic — the highest weekly announced toll in those waters in two months.

This raised to 634 the Associated Press tally of announced Western Atlantic Allied and neutral cargo losses since Pearl Harbor.

Meanwhile, Chungking dispatches said Allied submarines had inflicted great losses on Japanese shipping on the sea lanes between Shanghai and Nagasaki. The ships sunk were reported to include the Nagasaki Maru of 5,268 registered tons, the Yokohama Maru of 6,143 registered tons and the Kobe Maru, although no Kobe Maru is listed in Lloyd's Shipping Register.

The reports said that, with shipping between Nagasaki and Shanghai so seriously endangered, the Japanese now preferred the longer route between Japan and China by way of Korea which entailed only a short, comparatively safe sea journey although it necessitated a long haul by rail.

Chinese dispatches did not give the source of information about the Japanese shipping losses or the changed shipping routes.

Churchill Speech Traces Outline of Postwar Europe

Continued from Page 1

ly anything in it that has not been said before. It is bound to disappoint many who would have liked Mr. Churchill either to paint in glowing colors or etch in minute detail—or preferably both—"the parliament of man, the federation of the world."

Instead, Mr. Churchill has set forth the simple consecutive steps he as the responsible head of the British Government envisages in reconstructing Europe. He speaks not only as Prime Minister today, but as an admitted candidate for the Premiership tomorrow. Thus his speech stands and will stand as his own strategic plan for winning the peace.

10-Point Summary

This plan can be summarized in the following 10 points:

1. Beat Hitler, "by which I mean beat him and his powers of evil into death, dust, and ashes." This is an emphatic restatement of President Roosevelt's "unconditional surrender."

2. Immediately proceed to transport all necessary additional forces and apparatus to the Pacific "to punish the greedy and cruel Empire of Japan, to rescue China from her long torment, to free our own territory and that of our Dutch allies, and to drive the Japanese menace forever from Australian, New Zealand, and Indian shores."

3. A conference upon future world organization among the three great victorious powers—the British Commonwealth, the United States, and Soviet Russia. These conferences should begin immediately after defeat of Hitler, even though war in the Pacific still continues. The "future world organization" which he envisaged should constitute "our safeguard against further wars by the effectual disarming and keeping disarmed the guilty states by bringing to justice the grand criminals and their accomplices and by securing the return to the devastated and subjugated countries of all mechanical resources and artistic treasures of which they have been pillaged."

Famine Relief

4. Famine relief in some, at least, of the ruined regions should also begin at once.

5. There should be ultimately "a world institution embodying or representing the United Nations, and some day all nations."

6. Under this world institution, there should come into being a Council of Europe and a Council of Asia.

7. The first practical task will be centered upon the establishment of a Council of Europe.

8. In undertaking this "stupendous business" of the settlement of Europe, Mr. Churchill expressed the hope that "we shall not lightly cast aside all the immense work which was accomplished by the League of Nations. Certainly we must take as our foundation the lofty conception of freedom, law, and morality which was the spirit of the League." The Council of Europe, he said, must be made into a "really effective League."

High Court Urged

9. This League or Council must have "a high court to adjust disputes."

10. The Council of Europe also must have "forces—armed forces, national or international or both—held ready to enforce these decisions [of the high court] and to prevent renewed aggression and the preparation of future wars."

Although he declared that "nothing could be more foolish at this stage than to plunge into details and try to prescribe exact groupings of states or lay down the precise machinery for their co-operation," Mr. Churchill did give certain indications of how he envisaged this Council of Europe. It must, he said, "eventually embrace the whole of Europe." Side by side with the Great Powers, there might be, he said, "a number of groupings of states or confederations which would express themselves through their own chosen representatives, the whole making a council of great states and groups of states."

Peace Plan Welcomed

Obviously, Mr. Churchill pictures this council made up of confederative groups as well of individual states as an intermediate stage on the way to the final unification of Europe which he described as his earnest hope, though he did not expect to see it fulfilled in lifetime.

This 10-point program for the organization of peace in Europe has been more unanimously welcomed in the British press than his four-year plan.

There has been general recognition that, as an editorial in the Daily Mail declares: "This is the first time support has been given such a plan by any national leader of Mr. Churchill's eminence. By his action, he confronts all the nations—our allies, our friends, and exen our enemies—with a suggested system which may be praised, criticized, or condemned, but can never in the future be ignored."

The Manchester Guardian says, "The ideas endorsed tentatively echo more fully the development of speeches made by Welles, Wallace, and other American Administration leaders. We can now see how closely the thoughts of British and American leaders march together," the paper concludes.

Radiocasts to Europe

That the potential importance of Mr. Churchill's speech is fully realized here is evident from the emphasis placed on it in BBC radiocasts. Recordings and translations in 24 languages or dialects are being radiocast on various wave lengths throughout the world. Special care is being taken to see that Occupied Europe hears this first authoritive indication from Britain of the possible shape of things to come.

Mr. Churchill's proposals, coming at this time, are linked in press comment here with the presence of Foreign Minister Anthony Eden in Washington. Mr. Eden, it is asserted, will be able fully to interpret the speech where needed and answer the questions which inevitably arise.

First reports received here of American reactions to the speech indicate some concern that Mr. Churchill spoke too much as a Conservative—as the leader of the Tory Party. Although this may perhaps be the case, it is equally true—and ought to be borne in thought in assessing the speech from a distance — that he spoke with sober, responsible realism to a people with a strong sense of tradition; and he unquestionably made the greatest possible effort, as he himself emphasized, to "strike a balance"—to hit upon that middle way which he felt would unite the vast majority of the British people behind him both for the final effort in the approaching climax of the war and for the great tasks and opportunities of the reconstruction period.

Congress Sidesteps Problem Of $16,000,000,000 Tax Jump

Continued from Page 1

more taxes for three precious months.

Labor's new demand for more wages to counter higher living costs drew to a head in the National War Labor Board. The board is expected to reject today the proposal of its American Federation of Labor members [supported by Congress of Industrial Organizations leaders] to scrap the "Little Steel" wage ceiling formula.

Farm Parity Progress

Congress meanwhile, under the guidance of the Farm Bloc, went ahead on its own with plans to revise farm parity upward, so as to bring larger returns to farmers and higher living costs to the public. The Senate Agriculture Committee approved a bill requiring inclusion of labor costs in computing parity prices. The measure passed the House last week. It may pass the Senate this week, probably on March 26.

Only nine days remain before the soft coal contracts of John L. Lewis and the operators expire, with the union demanding $2 higher wages a day. Granting of such a demand would mean another prop knocked out from under anti-inflation controls.

Out of these assorted developments no clear pattern was visible, except that the tug-and-haul of rival pressure groups is going on frantically to escape the consequences of inflation, while Congress is still backward in acting on Mr. Roosevelt's initial request, in his budget message early in January, that the ground be cut from under inflation by drying up excess purchase power through new taxes.

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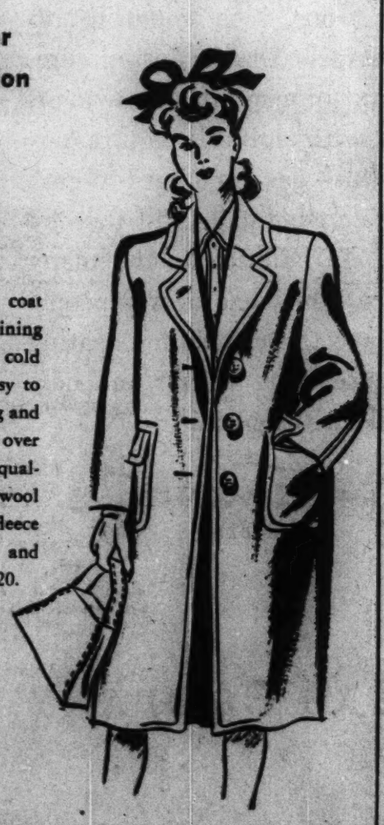

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Hitler Breaks Long Silence to Laud War Heroes

LONDON, March 22 (AP)—Adolf Hitler emerged yesterday from a 133-day silence, which had given rise to rumors of indisposition, to tell the German people in a radiocast that the crisis of the Russian front had been surmounted, assure them their losses in war fatalities were relatively small, and yet admit that many parts of Germany had become "war zones" as a result of incessant Allied bombing.

In one of the shortest and most subdued speeches he ever has delivered, the Führer told a German war heroes Memorial Day gathering at the Zeughaus (military museum) in Berlin, the fourth such assemblage since the war began, that 542,000 German soldiers had been killed since the start of the conflict.

[Premier Josef Stalin has set the total of German fatalities on the Eastern Front at 4,000,000, and Germany's own admissions of losses in their entrapment and defeat at Stalingrad would appear to make Hitler's total figure for two years of war unduly low.]

Hitler told his people the army, despite its losses, was being strengthened rapidly by additional classes of servicemen and the return of wounded men who had recovered.

Home Production Rises

At the same time, he said, war production at home, spurred by the new "total mobilization" of the German people, was rising as a result of the utilization of older men, youths and hundreds of thousands of women and girls.

"Thanks to the sacrifices and heroism of our soldiers on the Eastern Front, we have succeeded in overcoming the crisis definitely into which our Army had been plunged undeservedly," Hitler said.

He assured his listeners: "Our front has been stabilized and we have taken measures which will secure in the months ahead of us success until final victory is achieved."

While again picturing Germany as the bulwark of Europe against an incursion from "Inner Asia," he failed to repeat specific assurances of the smashing of the Russian armies, and produced nothing to match his declaration of March 16, 1941, that "England will fall."

His closely guarded personal appearance before military officials, war wounded and a handful of Nazi dignitaries was not even revealed over the air until 50 minutes before he was scheduled to speak. Delivery of his speech then was delayed a further 20 minutes, apparently as a precaution against an Allied air raid such as those on Jan. 30 which marked speeches of Nazi leaders on the anniversary of the party's rise to power.

A Transocean commentator took occasion to say the Führer spoke "not as leader of the German people, but as supreme commander of the German armed forces."

Hitler, however, was surrounded on the platform by such Army big-wigs as Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of Staff, to whom the Berlin announcer referred as commander in chief of the Army, a title Hitler took during the 1941-42 winter campaign as Wilson's 14 points once compared with the actual form of the dictate of Versailles.

"The more determined this conflict is fought and the more uncompromising its conduct, the longer peace will last, which our continent requires for healing its wounds.

"In future the peoples with true culture will be, therefore, neither Jewish-Bolshevist nor Jewish-capitalist. Those serving the national interests of people will everywhere to an ever growing extent strive toward a true people's community as the highest ideal. The German National Socialist State, which has had this aim in mind from the very outset, will, after this war, continue to work with untiring energy toward realization of its program, which in its last consequences will lead to complete removal of all differences of classes and to the establishment of a true socialist community.

"Thus 542,000 men, who in this second World War thus far have been claimed from us in dead, will not have died in vain, but will forever live on in our ranks as eternal heroes and pioneers of a better era. God Almighty, who in all our vicissitudes has not denied us His blessing, thereby strengthening the power within us, also in future may give us His support to enable us to fulfill what we owe to our people until victory is won.

"Thus we bow in veneration before our dead comrades, before mourning relatives, before murdered men, women, and children in our home country, and before all the sacrifices of our allies."

Halder and Von Bock Back in Spotlight

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Sweden, March 22

The press said Gen. Franz Halder, who was succeeded by General Zeitzler as chief of the General Staff, and General Field Marshal Fedor von Bock, whose whereabouts had been obscure since he was relieved of the Stalingrad command, were among those in Hitler's company.

The pesence of General Halder and Marshal von Bock gave credence to recent reports they had offered their services again when the eastern armies were sent reeling by the Russian offensive and now may have important new assignments.

in Russia, and by Field Marshal Erhard Milch, whom the announcer called commander in chief of the Air Force.

Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Göring, second-ranking Nazi, has been regarded as the chief of the Air Force.

Some London quarters noted that similar incidental methods of announcing changes in the German Army often had been used by Nazi propagandists.

In the course of his speech Hitler said:

"A mere glimpse of the gigantic preparations Bolshevism made for destroying our world lets us perceive with horror to what depths Germans and the entire European continent would have plunged unless the National Socialist movement had been given power in the state 10 years ago and, with determination innate in it after failing in its efforts to delimit armaments, had inaugurated reconstruction of the German armed forces.

"It is becoming ever clearer that this war in which Europe is involved after the first World War is assuming gradually the character of a fight which is comparable only with the greatest historical events of the past. Pitiless and merciless war was forced upon us by eternal Jewry, which, if elements of destruction could not be commanded to halt at the frontiers of Europe, would turn this continent into a field of ruins.

Asiatic Flood

"It would not be burned cities and destroyed monuments of culture which would be the worst results of the struggle, but bestially murdered masses of people which would fall victim to this Asiatic flood the same as it occurred at the time of the onslaught of Huns and Mongols.

"Apart from the world of barbarity which is threatening from the East, we are also experiencing a satanical rage of destruction from the so-called West, which is allied with it. The war aims of our enemies are known from numerous publications, speeches, and demands. The Atlantic Charter as compared to them is worth as much

Lure of Gold Coins For African Wheat

By the Associated Press

Algiers, Algeria, March 22

Introduction of gold coins is among the measures being studied here to meet the problem of feeding North Africa's civilian population, on the theory that the clinking coins may bring hoarded wheat into the open.

North Africa grows more wheat than it needs and when this year's crop comes in next June there will be plenty of bread for everyone. Last year's crop was poor, however, and some of it was taken by the Germans while more of it was hoarded. The current problem therefore, is feeding the population until harvest time.

Führers' Speech Dissipates Rumors

By Ernest S. Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

All the persistent rumors about Adolf Hitler's indisposition were dispelled by the speech which he made yesterday on occasion of the celebration of war heroes' Memorial Day.

The celebration, or, as the Germans called it, the "Staats Akt," was carried over the whole Reich's network and all its short-wave beams. There could be no doubt that it was really Hitler who addressed the German nation. It was his voice, its tone-level, and unmistakable inflections.

The oration, however, lacked the customary fireworks, the outbursts of shrill fanaticism. It was a dull performance and a short one—in fact, it was Hitler's shortest address, for it took him less than 15 minutes to race through his talk.

Hitler contrasted the "inhuman" schemes of the United Nations with his own conceptions of the peace to come: a united Europe, devoted to the commands of "true socialism," in which all class barriers and class animosities would be done away with.

Except for this picture of a happy future, the only good news which the Führer could give his people was that the ban on leave for soldiers in the East has been lifted. This he interpreted as the surest sign that the front had been stabilized, otherwise he himself would not have returned to Berlin.

There was another bit of news in Hitler's address that was meant to have a calming influence on the German people, namely, the statement that the total of German losses in 42 months of war amounted to only 542,000. It is unlikely that this figure will be accepted by the Germans.

In his review of the Polish campaign, on Oct. 6, 1939, Hitler himself had quoted the then German fatalities and missing as 13,976. These losses were suffered in a one-month campaign of a comparatively light character.

Even without taking into account the costs of the Norwegian, Dutch, Belgian, French, and Balkan campaign, the losses of the Afrika Korps, the Air Force, and the U-boats, it is hardly reasonable that 33 months of exacting war against the Russians should have made rise the average of monthly fatalities only a little above the initial level.

Exchange of Flags in London Marks Anglo-American Unity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 22—A ceremony symbolic of underlying Anglo-American unity took place here over the week-end amid ruins of the bombed City Temple Congregational Church when Dr. Daniel Poling, pastor of Grace Baptist Church [Baptist Temple], Philadelphia, presented the Stars and Stripes to City Temple and accepted a Union Jack for his own church.

The ceremony took place in the presence of high-ranking officers of the British and American armed forces. It was preceded by a service of Anglo-American unity at St. Sepulchre's, Holborn, where people have worshipped for more than a thousand years, and which welcomed the congregation of City Temple when their three-hundred-year-old church was razed by enemy action in the Battle of Britain.

Greetings from America were brought by Lieut. Commander Herbert Agar, representing Ambassador John G. Winant, who is now in the United States conferring with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

"Any sound hope for the future must be based on spiritual unity," Commander Agar said, adding that without this, even material victory in war couldn't bring lasting peace. He pointed out that the self interest of today could so easily be turned into hostility tomorrow.

Great and noble traditions of the western world, represented by Britain and the United States, and the urgent necessity of upholding those traditions in the face of ruthless onslaught against democratic principles, Commander Agar said, give sound hopes for the future.

Nathan of WPB Joining U. S.-Canada Economists

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—Robert R. Nathan, formerly of Dayton, Ohio, chairman of the War Production Board's Planning Board, has been appointed a member of the joint economic committees of the United States and Canada.

Mr. Nathan's appointment to the American committee was confirmed at the State Department. He was named to the post by Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

The joint committee is advisory, making recommendations on wartime economic problems and long-term planning.

Mr. Nathan also will remain in his WPB post.

Dr. Hans Adolf von Moltke

LONDON, March 22 (AP)—Dr. Hans Adolf von Moltke, who passed on today in Madrid, had been German Ambassador to Spain since Jan. 1. Previously he had been envoy in Poland from 1931 to the moment in 1939 when Hitler's forces invaded the country.

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Knox Reveals Deadly New Escort Ships Set to Battle Axis U-Boats

WASHINGTON, March 5 — (AP) — Speedy and deadly, equipped with all antisubmarine weapons known to science, a new type warcraft is flying the American flag ready to battle undersea raiders, Secretary of the Navy Knox disclosed today.

"Several score" of the sleek little craft already "are in the water," he said, and "several hundred" more are called for in the construction program.

Known as a "DE" or destroyer escort, the new craft is somewhat of a cross between the famed British corvette and the larger but more expensive destroyer.

"It is more powerful and effective than the corvette," the navy said, "but lacks some of the destroyer's power, speed and armament which are not essential to convoy duty. It is a specialized craft with a definite job to do."

That job will be convoying cargo vessels through submarine infested waters, a task now performed by the bigger destroyers which then will be released for combat duty.

Calls It Small Destroyer

The new anti-sub weapon he described as "really a small destroyer." The navy said it has a displacement of 1,300 tons, a waterline length of about 300 feet and a beam of from 35 to 36 feet. That is approximately the size of destroyers of the first world war.

The armament was not disclosed but the navy said it includes "guns heavy enough to enable her to shoot it out with submarines on the surface, anti-aircraft guns of various calibre, depth charges for anti-submarine work, and torpedo tubes to deal with the threat of surface raiders."

The new craft costs approximately $3,500,000 or about half the cost of a destroyer. It can be built on a mass production basis in approximately four months as compared with the average of nine months required for a destroyer.

"And we are working up to quantity production," said Rear Admiral Edward L. Cochrane.

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LOCOMOTIVES.....ELECTRO-MOTIVE DIVISION, La Grange, Ill.

The Churchill Charter: Prime Minister Calls for Councils of Europe and Asia

Text of Premier's Address; Four-Year Plan of Adjustment

LONDON, March 22 (AP)—Following is the major portion of the text of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's address last night:

Let me first of all thank the very great numbers of people who have made kind inquiries about me during my recent illness. Although for weeks I had a fairly stiff dose of fever, which but for modern science might have had awkward consequences, I wish to make it clear that I never for a moment had to relinquish the responsible direction of affairs. I followed attentively all the time what was happening in Parliament and the lively discussions on our home affairs when peace comes.

It was very clear to me that a good many people were so much impressed by the favorable turn in our fortunes which has marked the last six months that they have jumped to the conclusion that the war will soon be over and that we shall all be able to get back to the politics and party fights of peacetime.

I am not able to share these sanguine hopes and my earnest advice to you is to concentrate even more zealously upon the war effort and if possible not to take your eye off the ball even for a moment.

First of all we must beware attempts to over-persuade or even coerce His Majesty's Government to bind themselves or their unknown successors in conditions which no one can foresee and which may be years ahead, to impose great new expenditures on the state without any relation to circumstances which might prevail at that time and to make them pledge themselves to particular schemes without relation to other extremely important aspects of our postwar needs.

The business of proposing expenditure rest ultimately with the responsible government of the day and it is their duty and their duty alone to propose to Parliament any new charges upon the public and also propose the annual budgets the means of raising necessary funds.

The world is coming increasingly to admire our British parliamentary system and ideas. It is contrary to those ideas that the Ministers or Members should be come pledge-bound delegates. They are a band of men who undertake certain honorable duties and they would be dishonored if they allowed their right and duty to serve the public as well as possible on any given occasion to be prejudiced by enforced premature contraction of obligations.

Through the Mists

Nothing would be easier for me than to make any number of promises and get an immediate response of cheap cheers and glowing articles. I am not in any need to go about making promises in order to win political support or to be allowed to continue in office. It was on a grim and bleak basis that I undertook my present task and on that basis I have been given loyalty and support such as no prime minister has ever received.

However, it is our duty to peer through the mists of the future to the end of the war and to try our utmost to be prepared by ceaseless effort and forethought for the kind of situations which are likely to occur. Speaking under every reserve and not attempting to prophesy, I can imagine that some time next year—but it may well be the year after—we might beat Hitler. By which I mean beat him and his powers of evil into death, dust, and ashes.

Then we shall immediately proceed to transport all the necessary additional forces and apparatus to the other side of the world to punish the greedy, cruel empire of Japan, to rescue China from her long torment, to free our own territory and that of our Dutch allies, and to drive the Japanese menace forever from the Australian, New Zealand and Indian shores. That will be our first and supreme task and nothing must lure us from it.

Nevertheless, in my opinion, the moment when Hitler is beaten and Germany and Italy are prostrate will mark the grand climax of war and that will be the time to make a new declaration upon the task before us. We and our allies will have accomplished one great task. I repeat, one great task.

Nazi tyranny and Prussian militarism which threatened to engulf the whole world and against which we stood alone for a fateful year—these curses will have been swept from the face of the earth.

If I should be spared to see that day and should be needed at the helm at that time I shall then with the assent of the Cabinet propose a new task to the British nation. The war against Japan will demand a very different arrangement of our forces from what exists at present. There will certainly be large numbers of British and also no doubt United States soldiers whom it will not be physically possible to employ across the vast distances and poor communications of the Japanese war.

Provision for Veterans

There will certainly be large numbers of men not only abroad but at home who will have to be brought back to their families and to their jobs or to other equally good jobs. For all these, after full provision has been made for the garrisoning of guilty countries, return to something like home and freedom will be their hearts' desire. However vigorously the war against Japan is prosecuted, there will certainly be a partial demobilization following on the defeat of Hitler and this will raise the most difficult and intricate problems, and we are taking care in our arrangements to avoid the mistakes which were so freely committed last time.

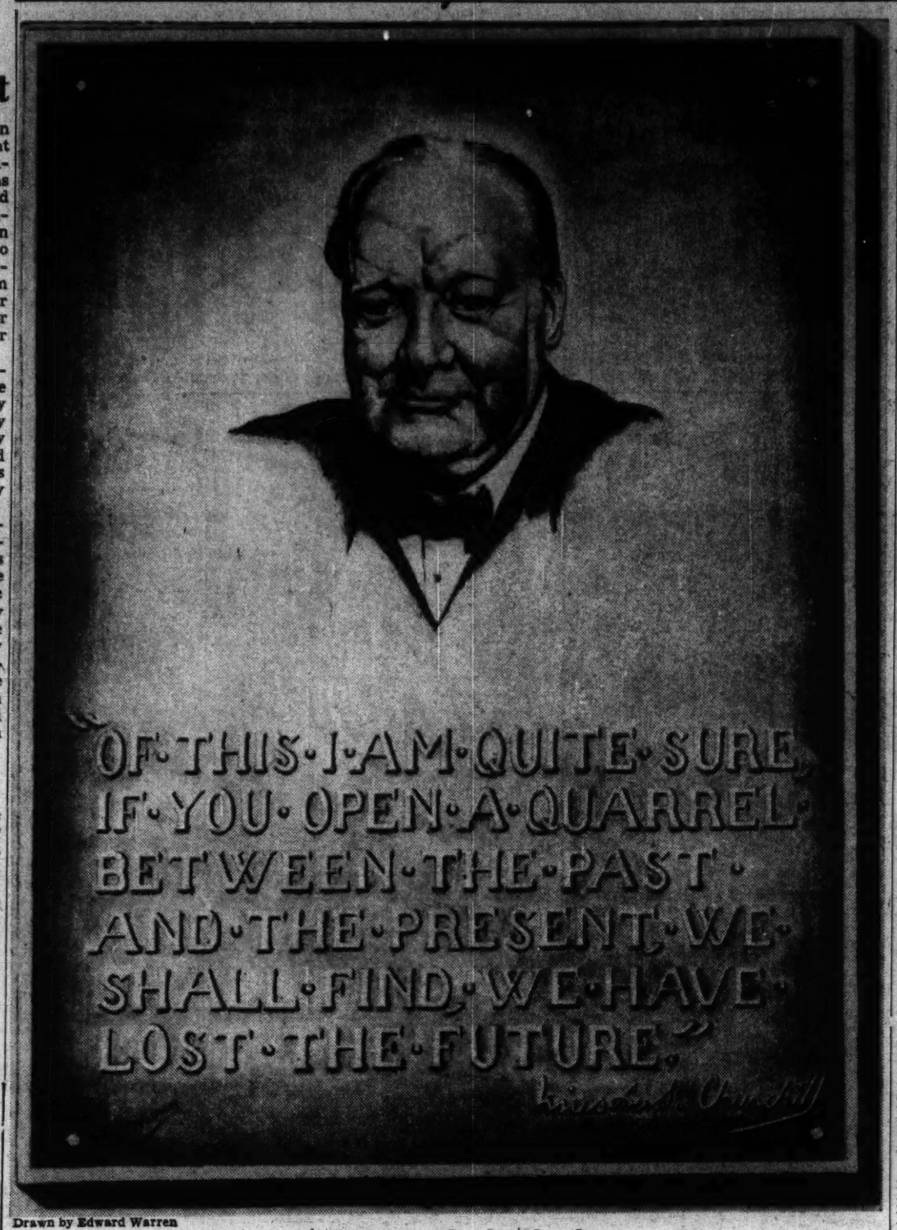
Of course, these ideas may be completely falsified by events. It may be that Japan will collapse before Hitler, in which case quite another layout will be necessary. As, however, many people wish ardently to discuss the future, I adopt for this purpose tonight what seems to me the most likely situation.

On this assumption, it would be our hope that the United Nations, headed by three great victorious powers, the British Commonwealth of Nations, the United States and Soviet Russia, should immediately begin to confer upon the future world organization, which is to be our safeguard against further wars, by effectually disarming and keeping disarmed the guilty states by bringing to justice the grand criminals and their accomplices and by securing the return to devastated and subjugated countries of mechanical resources and artistic treasures of which they have been pillaged.

We shall also have a heavy task in trying to avert widespread famine in some, at least, of the ruined regions. We must hope and pray that unity of the three leading victorious powers will be worthy of their supreme responsibility and that they will think not only of their own welfare but of the welfare and future of all. One can imagine that under a world institution embodying or representing the United Nations, and some day all the nations, there should come into being a Council of Europe and a Council of Asia.

As according to the forecast I am outlining, the war against Japan will still be raging, it is upon the creation of the Council of Europe and the settlement of Europe that the first practical task will be centered. Now this is stupendous business. In Europe lie most of the causes which have led to these two world wars. In Europe dwell historic parent races from whom our western civilization has been so largely derived. I believe myself to be what is called a good European and I should deem it a noble task to take part in reviving and restoring the fertile genius and true greatness of Europe.

I hope we shall not lightly cast aside all the immense work which was accomplished by the creation of the League of Nations. Certainly we must take as our foundation of the lofty conception of freedom



Drawn by Edward Warren

A Statesman Looks Ahead

Looking forward to the broad outlines of the peace to come, Britain's Prime Minister in his week-end radio talk sketched his own charter of tomorrow. The phrase upon the plaque is adapted from his address, "Their Finest Hour," delivered June 18, 1940.

the law and morality which was the spirit of the League. We must try—I am speaking of course only for ourselves—to make the Council of Europe, or whatever it may be called, into a really effective league with all strongest forces concerned woven into its texture, with a high court to adjust disputes and with forces, armed forces, national or international or both, held ready to enforce these decisions and prevent renewed aggression and preparation of future wars.

Anyone can see that this council, when created, must eventually embrace the whole of Europe and that all the main branches of the European family must some day be partners in it. What is to happen to the large number of small nations whose rights and interests must be safeguarded? Here let me ask what would be thought of an army that consisted only of battalions and brigades and which never formed any of the larger and higher organizations like army corps? It would soon get mopped up.

'The Glory of Europe'

It would, therefore, seem to me at any rate worthy of patient study that side by side with the great powers there should be a number of groupings of states or confederations which would express themselves through their own chosen representatives, the whole making a council of great states and groups of states.

It is my earnest hope, though I can hardly expect to see it fulfilled in my lifetime, that we shall achieve the largest common measure of the integrated life of Europe that is possible without destroying the individual characteristics and traditions of its many ancient and historic races. All this will, I believe, be found to harmonize with the high permanent interests of Britain, the United States and Russia. It certainly cannot be accomplished without their cordial and concerted agreement and direct participation. Thus and thus only will the glory of Europe rise again.

This does not mean that many tentative discussions are not taking place between the great nations concerned or that the whole vast problem of European destiny—for that is what I am speaking of now—is not a subject of ceaseless heart searchings.

We must remember, however, that we in Britain and the British Commonwealth of Nations, although almost a world in ourselves, will have to reach agreements with great and friendly equals and also to respect and have care for the rights of weaker and smaller states, and that it will not be given to any one nation to achieve full satisfaction of its individual wishes.

Coming nearer home, we shall have to consider at the same time how the inhabitants of this island are going to get their living at this stage in the world story and how they are going to maintain and progressively improve their previous standards of life and labor.

I am very much attracted to the idea that we should make and proclaim what might be called the four-years plan. Four years seems to me to be the right length for a period of transition and reconstruction which will follow the downfall of Hitler.

We have five-year parliaments and the four-years plan would give time for preparation of a second plan. This four-years plan would cover five or six large measures of practical character which must all have been the subject of prolonged careful, energetic preparation beforehand and which fit together into the general scheme.

Elections Promised

When this plan has been shaped it will have to be presented to the country, either by the national government, formally representative as this one is of the three parties in the state, or by a national government comprising the best men in all parties who are willing to serve. I cannot tell how these matters will settle themselves. But by 1944 our present parliament will have lived nine years, and by 1945 10 years, and as soon as the defeat of Germany has removed the danger now at our throats and the register can be compiled and other necessary arrangements made, the new House of Commons must be freely chosen by the whole electorate, including, of course, the armed forces, wherever they may be.

Thus, whoever is burdened with the responsibility of conducting affairs will have a clear policy and will be able to speak and act at least in the name of an effective and resolute majority.

This applies not only to the carrying to a conclusion of the war against Japan but also to the disarming of the guilty and to the settlement of Europe; not only to the arrangements for the prevention of further wars in order that the ruin of our wealth may be rapidly repaired, that employment and production shall be at a high level and that goods and services shall be interchanged between man and man, and between one nation and another under the best conditions and on the largest scale.

I personally am very keen that the scheme for amalgamation and extension of our present incomparable insurance system should have a leading place in our four-years' plan.

The time is now ripe for another great advance and anyone can see what large savings there will be in administration, once the whole process of insurance has become unified, compulsory and national.

Here is a real opportunity for what I once called "bring the magic of averages to the rescue of millions." Therefore, you must rank me and my colleagues as strong partisans of national compulsory insurance for all classes, for all purposes from the cradle to the grave.

Every preparation including, if necessary, a preliminary legislative preparation will be made with the utmost energy and the necessary negotiations to deal with the existing worthy interests are being actively pursued so that when the moment comes everything will be ready.

Here let me remark that the best way to insure against unemployment is to have no unemployment.

There is another point. Unemployables, rich or poor, will have to be toned up. We cannot afford to have idle people. Idlers at the top make idlers at the bottom. No one must stand aside in his working prime to pursue a life of selfish pleasure.

There are wasters in all classes. Happily they are only a small minority in every class, but anyhow we cannot have a band of drones in our midst, whether they come from the ancient aristocracy or the modern plutocracy, or the ordinary type of pub crawler.

There are other large matters which will also have to be dealt with in our four-year plan upon which thought, study and discussion are advancing rapidly.

Let me take first of all the question of British agriculture.

We have, of course, to purchase a large proportion of our food and vital raw materials overseas. Our foreign investments have been expended in the common cause. The British nation that has now once again saved the freedom of the world has grown great on cheap and abundant food. Had it not been for the free trade policy of Victorian days, our population would never have risen to the level of a great power and we might have gone down the drain with many other minor states, to the disaster of the whole world.

Abundant food has brought our 47,000,000 Britons into the world. Here they are and they must find their living.

It is absolutely certain that we shall have to grow a larger proportion of our food at home.

During the war immense advances have been made by the agricultural industry. The position of the farmers has been improved, the position of laborers immeasurably improved. The efficient agricultural landlord has an important part to play. I hope to see a vigorous revival of healthy village life on the basis of these higher wages and of improved housing and what with modern methods of locomotion and the modern amusements of the cinema and wireless, to which will soon be added television, life in the country and on the land ought to compete in attractiveness with life in the great cities.

But all this would cost money. When the various handicaps of war conditions are at an end I expect that better national housekeeping will be possible and that as a result of technical improvements in British agriculture the strain upon the state will be relieved.

Agriculture

At the same time, the fact remains that if expansion and improvement of British agriculture is to be maintained, as it must be maintained, and a reasonable level of prices is to be maintained, as it must be maintained, there are likely to be substantial charges which the State must be prepared to shoulder.

Next there is the spacious domain of public health. I was brought up on the maxim of Lord Beaconsfield which my father was always repeating: "Health and Laws of Health." We must establish on broad and solid foundations a national health service.

Here let me say that there is no finer investment for any community than putting milk into babies. Healthy citizens are the greatest asset any country can have. One of most somber anxieties which beset those who look 30 or 40 or 50 years ahead, and in the field one can see ahead only too clearly, is a dwindling birthrate. In 30 years, unless present trends alter, a smaller working and fighting population will have to support and protect nearly twice as many old people; in 50 years the position will be worse still.

If this country is to keep its high place in the leadership of the world and to survive as a great power that can hold its own against external pressure, our people must be encouraged by every means to have larger families.

For this reason, well thought out plans for helping parents to contribute this lifespring to the community are of prime importance. Care of the young and establishment of sound hygienic conditions of motherhood have a bearing upon the whole future of the race which is absolutely vital. Side by side with that is war upon disease, which so far as it is successful will directly aid the national insurance scheme. Upon all this, planning is vigorously proceeding.

End of the 'School Tie'

Following upon health and welfare is the question of education. The future of the world is left to highly educated races who alone can handle the scientific apparatus necessary for pre-eminence in peace or survival in war. I hope our education will become broader and more liberal.

All wisdom is not new wisdom and the past should be studied if the future is to be successfully encountered, to quote Disraeli again in one of his most pregnant sayings: "Nations are governed by force or by tradition." In moving steadily and steadfastly from a class to a national foundation in politics and economics of our society and civilization, we must not forget the glories of the past nor how many battles we have fought for the rights of the individual and for human freedom.

We must beware of trying to build a society in which nobody counts for anything except the politician or official, a society where enterprise gains no reward and thrift no privileges. I say "try to build" because of all the races in the world our people would be the last to consent to be governed by bureaucracy. Freedom is their life blood. These two great wars, scourging and harrowing men's souls, have made the British nation the master in its own house. The people have been rendered conscious that they are coming into their inheritance.

The treasures of past toil, of centuries long, built up conceptions of decent government and fair play and tolerance which comes from the free working of the parliamentary and electoral institutions and great colonial possessions for which we are trustees in every part of the globe. All these constitute parts of this inheritance.

It is in our power, however, to secure equal opportunities for all. Facilities for advanced education must be evened out and multiplied. Nobody who can take advantage of higher education should be denied this chance. You cannot conduct a modern community except with an adequate supply of persons upon whose education, whether humanitarian, technical or scientific, much time and money has been spent.

Freedom of Conscience

There is another element which should never be banished from our system of education. Here we have freedom of thought as well as freedom of conscience. Here we have been pioneers of religious toleration.

But side by side with all this has been the fact that religion has been the rock in the life and character of the British people upon which they have built their hopes and cast their cares. This fundamental element must never be taken from our schools and I rejoice to learn of enormous progress that is being made among all religious bodies in freeing themselves from sectarian jealousies and feuds while preserving fervently the tenets of their own faith.

Secular schooling of the great mass of our scholars must be progressively prolonged, and for this we must both improve our schools and train our teachers.

After schooltime ends we must not throw our youth uncared for and unsupervised on to the labor market, with its blind-alley occupations which start so fair and often end so foul.

We must make plans for part-time release from industry, so that our young people may have the chance to carry on their general education and also to obtain specialized education which will fit them better for their work.

Under our ancient monarchy, the bulwark of British liberties, that barrier against dictatorships of all kinds, we intend to move forward in a great family, preserving the comradeship of war, free forever from class prejudice and other forms of snobbery from which in modern times we have suffered less than most other nations.

All cannot reach the same level, but all must have their chance.

I look forward to a Britain so big that she will need to draw her leaders from every type of school and wearing every kind of tie. Tradition may play its part, but broader systems must now rule.

We have one large immediate task in the planning and rebuilding of our cities and towns. This will make a very great call on our resources in material and labor, but it is also an immense opportunity not only for improvement of our housing but for employment of our people in the years immediately after the war.

In the far-reaching scheme for reorganizing the building industry, prepared by the Minister of Labor and the Minister of Works, will be found another means of protecting our insurance fund from the drain of unemployment relief.

Mr. Bevin is attacked from time to time, now from one side, now from another. When I think of the tremendous changes which have been effected under the strain of war in the lives of the whole people of both sexes and of every class with so little friction, and when I consider the practical absence of strikes in this war compared to what happened in the last, I think he will be able to take it all right.

You will see from what I have said that there is no lack of material for the four years plan for the transition period from war to peace and for another plan after that.

For the present during the war our rule should be no promises but every preparation, including, where required, any necessary preliminary legislative preparation. Before I conclude I have to strike two notes, one of sober caution and the other of confidence that all our improvements and expansion must be related to sound and modernized finance. A friend of mine said the other day in the House of Commons that "pounds, shillings and pence were meaningless symbols." This made me open by eyes and prick up my ears. What then are we to say about the savings of the people? We have just begun a "Wings for Victory" war savings campaign to which all classes have subscribed. Vast numbers of people have been encouraged to purchase war savings certificates. Income tax is collected from wage earners of certain levels and carried to the nest egg for them at the end of the war, the government having the use of the money meanwhile. A nest egg similar in character will be given to the armed forces.

Those whose houses have been destroyed by air raid damage and who have in many cases paid insurance are entitled to compensation. All those obligations were contracted in pounds, shillings and pence.

Saving the Savings

At the end of this war there will be seven or eight million people in the country with two or three hundred pounds apiece, a thing unknown in our history.

These savings of the nation arising from the thrift, skill or devotion of individuals are sacred. The state is built around them and it is the duty of the state to redeem its faith in an equal degree of value.

I am not one of those who are wedded to undue rigidity in management of the currency system, but this I say: That over a period of 10 or 15 years there ought to be a fair, steady continuity of values if there is to be any faith between man and man or between individual and state. We have successfully stabilized prices during the war. We intend to continue this policy after the war to the utmost of our ability.

This brings me to the subject of the burden and incidence of taxation. Direct taxation on all classes stands at unprecedented and sterilizing levels. Besides this there is indirect taxation raised to a remarkable height.

In wartime our people are willing and even proud to pay all those taxes. But such conditions could not continue in peace. We must expect taxation after the war to be heavier than it was before the war, but we do not intend to shape our plans or levy taxation in a way which by removing personal incentive would destroy initiative and enterprise.

If you take any single year of peace and take a slice through the industry and enterprise of the nation you will find work which is being done at the moment, work that is being planned for next year, and projects for the third, fourth, and even fifth year ahead which are all maturing.

War cuts down all this forward planning. Thus when peace came suddenly as it did last time, there were no long carefully prepared plans for future. That was one of the main reasons why at the end of the last war after a momentary recovery we fell into the dreadful trough of unemployment. We must not be caught again that way.

It is therefore necessary to make sure that we have projects for the future employment of people and a forward movement of our industries, carefully foreseen, and secondly that private enterprise and state enterprise are both able to play their parts to the utmost.

A number of measures are being and will be prepared which will enable the Government to exercise a balancing influence upon development which can be turned on or off as circumstances require. There is a broadening field for state ownership and enterprise especially in relation to monopolies of all kinds.

The modern state will increasingly concern itself with the economic well-being of the nation, but it is all the more vital to revive at the earliest moment widespread, healthy and vigorous enterprise without which we shall never be able to provide, in the years when it is needed, the employment for our soldiers, sailors and airmen to which they are entitled after their duty has been done.

In this brief survey I have tried to set before you both hopes and fears: I have given both caution and encouragement. But if I have to strike a balance, as I must do before the end, let me proclaim myself a faithful follower of a larger hope. I will proceed to back this hope with some solid facts. Anyone can see the difficulties of placing our exports profitably in a world so filled with ruined countries. Foreign trade to be of value must be fertile. There is no use in doing business at a loss.

Nevertheless, I am advised that in view of the general state of the world after the defeat of Hitler there will be considerable opportunities for re-establishing our exports. Immediately after the war there will be an intense demand both for home and export for what are called consumable goods such as clothes, furniture and textiles.

I have spoken of an immense building program and we all know the stimulus which that is to a large number of trades, including electrical and metal industries. We have learnt much about production under the stress of war. Our methods have vastly improved. The layout of our factories presents an entirely new and novel picture to the eye. Mass production has been forced upon us.

Electrification of industry has been increased 50 per cent. There are some significant new industries offering scope for the inventiveness and vigor which made this country great and still lives. When the fetters of wartime are struck off and we turn free hands to the industrial tasks of peace we may be astonished at the progress in efficiency we shall suddenly find displayed.

'Back to Our Job'

I can only mention a few instances. The ceaseless improvements in wireless and the wonders of radio-location applied to arts of peace will employ the radio industry. Striking advances are open for both gas and electricity as servants of industry, agriculture and the cottage home. There is civil aviation. There is forestry. There is transportation. We were the earliest in the world with railways, we must bring them up to date in every respect. Here in these few examples are gigantic opportunities which if used will in turn increase our power to serve other countries with the goods they want.

Our own effort must be supported by international arrangements and agreements more neighbor-like and more sensible than before. We must strive to secure our fair share of an augmented world trade.

Our fortunes will be greatly influenced by policies of the United States and of the British Dominions and we are doing our utmost to keep in ever closer contact with them. We have lately put before them and our other friends and allies some tentative suggestions for future management of exchanges and of international currency, which will shortly be published. This is a first instalment.

I have heard a great deal on both sides of these questions during the 40 years I have served in the House of Commons and the 20 years or more I have served in cabinets. I have tried to learn from events and also from my own mistakes. And I tell you my solemn belief, which is that if we act with comradeship and loyalty to our country and to one another and if we can make state enterprise and free enterprise both serve national interests and pull the national wagon side by side then there is no need for us to run into that horrible devastating slump or into that squalid epoch of bickering and confusion which mocked and squandered the hard-won victory which we gained a quarter of a century ago.

I end where I began. Let us get back to our job. I must warn everyone who hears me of a certain unseemliness and also of danger of it appearing to the world that we here in Britain are diverting our attention to a peace which is still remote and to the fruits of a victory which is still to be won while our Russian allies are fighting for dear life and dearer honor in a dire, deadly, daily struggle against all the might of the German military machine; and while our thoughts should be with our armies and with our American and French comrades now engaged in decisive battle in Tunisia, let us wish them Godspeed in their struggle.

I have just received a message from General Montgomery that the Eighth Army is on the move and that he is satisfied with their progress.

Let us bend all our efforts to the war and to ever more vigorous prosecution of our supreme task.

Wallace Hopeful Of Tyranny's End

By the Associated Press

San Jose, Costa Rica, March 22

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace of the United States assured Costa Rica at a press conference that the United States people would devote their full efforts after the war to make "certain that aggressors and tyrants have disappeared from the earth forever

"It is our hope that this will be the last world war," he said.

"Mankind has often held such hope in the past, but the peacemakers have been unable to carry it out. . . . The American people are now fighting to implant in the world the four fundamental freedoms proclaimed by President Roosevelt and our whole postwar effort will be toward the end of making certain that the aggressors and tyrants have disappeared from the earth forever," he declared.

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Revived Rubber Trade Brings Prosperity to Ciudad Bolivar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CIUDAD BOLIVAR, Venezuela—Once again a thriving trade center after a 25-year depression, this community, which enjoyed its greatest era of prosperity during the first 15 years of the century when it was the depot for rubber from the vast Orinoco Basin, now bustles with the revived rubber trade.

Also, since the United States occupation of Trinidad bases, Ciudad Bolivar has been shipping large numbers of cattle raised on Venezuela's famous "llanos," or grassy plains. The city's population has increased from an estimated 17,000 to 18,500 in the past 18 months and the chronic unemployment problem has disappeared. In addition to rubber and cattle, there is now considerable activity in balatá gum, chicle, and lumber.

The completion of a million-dollar floating dock and warehouse by American engineers under the direction of the Ministry of Public Works has been rushed to handle the increased traffic both toward the interior and seaward. The dock was designed to serve at all times. Previous ones were useless at certain periods of the year because of the Orinoco's 60-foot rise and fall between the wet and the dry seasons.

Ciudad Bolivar, situated at the edge of a gorge where the Orinoco narrows to half a mile and deepens to nearly 400 feet, was known as Angostura until its name was changed to honor Simón Bolívar, Liberator of this country. It figures importantly in the history of South America, having been the birthplace of Bolivar's Gran Colombia Republic and the scene of the Congress of Angostura.

In colonial times it defended the rich gold lands from English, French, and Dutch pirates, though it was sacked by both Sir Walter Raleigh and the Dutch buccaneer Piet Heyn.

In 1910, when rubber brought $2.50 a pound, Ciudad Bolivar was a gay, money-mad town which produced a large proportion of Dictator Juan Vicente Gomez' funds. Several years earlier Gomez, who was then Vice-President under Cipriano Castro, stormed the city and captured a revolutionary army of 3,000 men and 55 generals.

The afternoon daily "El Luchader" has had to get along without a shipment of newsprint for more than a year, it was revealed by the publisher, Jorge Suegert. Señor Suegert said the paper, now reduced to four pages, would be able to continue operations for only a short time, but the United States Government has promised regular shipments of paper.

Third Huge Oil Pipeline Considered

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes said here March 20 it is "quite within the realm of possibility" that a third big pipeline to the East may be found necessary.

Mr. Ickes made the statement in a letter to Representative J. Buell Snyder (D) of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Army Appropriations subcommittee, in opposing the trans-Florida barge canal project from the viewpoint of the wartime petroleum situation.

Mr. Ickes said that pipelines can be built in a relatively brief period of time, that they use materials and power with greater efficiency than any other carriers except ocean tankers, and that they are economical to operate.

Mr. Ickes did not elaborate on his statement concerning the possibility of a third big pipeline.

A 24-inch pipeline has been completed from Longview, Texas to Norris City, Ill., and now is being extended to New York and Philadelphia. Its capacity is 300,000 barrels a day.

A 20-inch line from the Houston-Beaumont area to Seymour, Ind., with a capacity of 235,000 barrels a day, has been authorized, and Mr. Ickes has asked for the allocation of necessary materials to extend this line to the East Coast.

Oil Fleet Planned

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—A fleet of 500 wooden petroleum tank barges, 21 towboats, and 100 tugboats, now under construction, will be completed by the end of October to move 100,000 barrels of fuel oil a day to the East, or along routes toward the East, the Office of Defense Transportation announced March 20.

The oil-carrying fleet will be operated by private companies on a charter basis, ODT said.

ODT also reported that 25 steel barges had been converted to petroleum tank barges, and are being operated along the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway to Carrabelle, Fla., and that approximately 100 additional steel barges are being converted.

Construction of the wooden barges, towboats, and tugboats is under the direction of Army engineers, while the conversion program is being handled by the Inland Waterways Corporation.

Canal Control

ALBANY, N. Y., March 22 (AP)—Installation of control signals and dredging of the western section of the barge canal to permit night-and-day operation that would speed and expand fuel oil shipments was announced March 21 by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

Terming the North Tonawanda-Lockport section of the canal "hazardous for navigation," the Governor said a signal control system and deepening of passing points "would make possible the movement of a total daily average of 122,000 barrels of petroleum products."

To finance the work he placed an appropriation of $152,000 in a supplement to the 1943-44 State budget.

Union Men Sample A Soldier's Routine

CAMP ATTERBURY, Ind., March 22 (AP)—More than 250 Congress of Industrial Organizations war plant workers, eager to sample a soldier's routine and learn how the Army uses the war weapons they produce, joined combat training units of the 83d Division here today.

From Michigan, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, shop committeemen and local union officers of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) came to this training center last night for a three-day visit.

Routed from their beds by a 5 a. m. (C. W. T.) reveille, the labor leaders donned Army fatigue suits and observed activity that included hand-to-hand combat, obstacle course, bayonet drill, scouting, methods of concealment and firing from behind trees, and reconnaissance in the field.

To give the war workers the widest possible experience at the camp, not more than three or four were assigned to one unit.

They were welcomed last night on behalf of Undersecretary of War Robert P. Paterson at whose invitation the labor leaders are visiting the Army.

Looking Toward Tomorrow's World

Participants in Model United Nations Assembly

Assembled around a globe are these college delegates, part of the group of 150 from 25 colleges and universities who held a model assembly of the United Nations at Hamilton College in Clinton, N. Y. Left to right: Anne McLaren, Beaver; Mary Augustine, Wells; Helen Reed, Bryn Mawr; David Yi-Yung Hsia, Haverford, and Prof. Pittman P. Potter, Oberlin, student critic.

President Gives Up Coffee at Breakfast

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 22

President Roosevelt now drinks a glass of milk instead of coffee for breakfast, Mrs. Roosevelt told her press conference today.

"The President has given up drinking coffee," she said, adding that he feels much better and is very proud of himself because of this change. He might occasionally take an after-dinner cup, she acknowledged.

Policy of Hate Hit by Council Of Churches

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 22—Hatred of Axis nationals must not be deliberately fomented and spread until it dominates United Nations policy, since it would give the forces of evil their greatest victory and would make it impossible for mankind to achieve a just and durable peace, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ, declared in a statement made public here today.

The statement decried attempts by "certain" citizens in civilian and military life who contend that the spread of hatred is necessary to winning the war.

The Council praised Mme. Chiang Kai-shek for her recent Madison Square Garden address in which she counseled against hatred of the enemy and the revenge motive. It also voiced approval of the antihatred campaign of the National Education Association and the policy of the British Commander in Chief of the Home Forces and the Chief of the Special Services Division of the United States Army in opposing the fostering of hatred in the armed forces.

"Modern war requires to an extreme degree that the military and civilian forces of a nation be cool in their judgments and planning and disciplined in their acts," the statement declared. "That this does not weaken the national will has been shown by the British people."

The Council stressed that this country has not been subjected to total war, adding that this should make it "peculiarly our duty to prevent the contagious spreading of a hate hysteria that would make men mad and drive them to self-destruction."

It appealed to Christians to "reject all desire for vengeance; to seek God's forgiveness for any hatred we may harbor and without shrinking from the harshest duty imposed upon us by our conscience under God, to remain ever mindful that He alone may say, 'Vengeance is mine; I will repay.'"

Boy Scouts to Serve As Dispatch Bearers

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP)—Boy Scouts of America have been designated by President Roosevelt as official Government dispatch bearers for the Office of War information, said Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, Chief Scout Executive.

Dr. Fretwell announced yesterday that the White House authorization, addressed to the Boy Scouts, said in part:

". . . As a dispatch bearer, your task will be to carry to the people of your community vital information prepared by your Government. It is information which our citizens must have to fight on to final victory. I know that the nation can count on you to perform this service willingly and faithfully."

The Chief Scout Executive explained that the authorization will mobilize 1,589,281 Scouts and leaders all over the country for the war service.

Pleasure Taxi Riding Goes Under Ban of ODT

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—The ban on nonessential riding in taxicabs will continue despite the removal today of restrictions against pleasure driving in private automobiles in the East, the Office of Defense Transportation announces.

Model Assembly of Allies Held by College Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLINTON, N. Y., March 22—Arriving from 25 American colleges fired with the fresh viewpoint of youth, 150 representatives from these institutions meeting at Hamilton College, Clinton, conducted the first model assembly of the United Nations.

With the objective of working out problems which will come with peace, the delegates were in convention for three days.

Greeting the students, Dr. William H. Cowley, President of Hamilton, formally opened the program by terming it "the first real assembly anywhere under the aegis of the conference of the United Nations."

"Significant," he said, "is the fact that it was Alexander Hamilton, a former trustee of this college, who was largely responsible for persuading New York State to join the Union of the United States, and that Elihu Root, an alumnus, was a leader in the attempt to get international accord after World War I.

Fitting Site

"With these former associates of the college prominent in this sort of work during their day it is fitting that you students come here in this age to give consideration to problems which must arise following the present war."

Mrs. Harrison C. Thomas, Secretary of the League of Nations Association, Port Washington and New York City, told the delegates while it was the 17th gathering of a similar nature in as many years it was the first of its kind meeting under the program of the United Nations.

"We assumed last spring that by the time of this year's conference the United Nations would have met in entirety, but as they have not seen fit to do so, we must become pioneers," she said.

One of the principal speakers was Jan Ciechanowski, Ambassador from Poland to the United States. His presence was one of the high lights of the program in which the students are working out their own program for a lasting peace.

Presiding was Miss Rosalind Wright, Bryn Mawr undergraduate and daughter of Prof. Quincey Wright, University of Chicago.

Fundamental Needs

From Lafayette College came Bayard A. Osborne, who spoke on the "Inadequacy of Existing Arrangements." He listed two fundamental needs in the establishment of a peacemul world order—first, "that a unifying group be established such as the League of Nations which could act as a clearing house for the United Nations" and second, "that this unifying group have sovereignty and the power to enforce."

Heated discussion among the students arose when Lawrence Tiebelbaum, College of the City of New York, spoke on "Utilization of Lend-Lease Machinery for Post-war Reconstruction."

Dr. Pittman B. Potter, Oberlin, formerly of the faculty of the School of International Relations, served as critic. Dr. Michael H. Heilperin, Hamilton College economics professor, was adviser while Owen Thomas, junior at Hamilton, was secretary-general of the conference. He is the son of Mrs. Thomas of the League of Nations Association.

Delegates were present from these colleges and universities:

Brooklyn, Long Island, Wilson, St. Lawrence, Haverford, Loyola, Wells, Temple, Marymount, Oberlin, Queens, Briarcliff, Junior, Lafayette, Swarthmore, Adephia, C. C. N. Y., Bryn Mawr, Nazareth, Skidmore, Colgate, Hamilton, Beaver, New York, Princeton, Hunter, Hobart, and William Smith.

West Coast Builds Escort Carriers

PORTLAND, Ore., March 22 (AP)—Aircraft escort carriers designed primarily for antisubmarine convoy duty are being constructed by Pacific Coast shipyards and some already are in service, the Navy disclosed.

The disclosure came with the announcement that the H. M. S. Tracker had been completed by the Willamette Iron & Steel Corporation and turned over to the British Navy under lend-lease.

The H. M. S. Tracker and sister ships previously completed at other yards and those under construction are converted, the Navy said, from hulls originally designed for cargo ships. The ships are being built for both the United States and British Navies.

The carriers, which also are adaptable to offensive action as fleet units, have a 514-foot flight deck and more speed than most cargo vessels, but less than regular United States Navy carriers like the Lexington and Enterprise.

Wallace Sees Costa Rica Link Of Mexico to Panama Highway

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, March 22 (AP)—Pan-American Highway engineers told Vice-President Henry A. Wallace of the United States during his inspection of the link under construction in Costa Rica that a passageway from the Mexican Border to the Panama Canal would be completed by next spring.

When the sector in Southern Mexico is rushed to a finish next year, the much-dreamed-of route from the United States to the Canal will have come into existence. It will be surfaced mostly with crushed rock, but paving will follow.

Taking M. L. Harshberger, the United States Public Roads Administration's Field Chief in Costa Rica, in his car, Mr. Wallace plied him with questions ceaselessly and rode to the southernmost point of the completed highway, 31 miles from San Jose. He talked to Costa Rican workers in Spanish.

The American contracting firm, under PRA supervision, now is tackling the toughest section of the whole projected route, which Mr. Harshberger described as probably the heaviest highway work ever attempted in the world.

This is a 22-mile stretch between the point Mr. Wallace visited and the Valley of San Isidro de General. There much of the roadway must be blasted out of solid rock and one point will reach an altitude of 10,930 feet, where both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans can be seen.

An idea of the work still to be undertaken is the fact that it takes eight days at present to traverse on horseback the 150 miles from the present end of the highway to the Panamanian Border. This territory now is spanned only by the roughest trails.

Army engineers are in charge of the highway construction in Northern Panama. They had to build a 50-mile "access" road from the Pacific to get materials in to the highway route.

Links of the highway through Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua will be mostly completed this year, some places taking advantage of already paved highways an dothers surfaced with crushed rock. Nine tenths of the workers employed on the whole route are natives.

Mr. Wallace, swamped by autograph seekers after his luncheon at the workers' camp, smilingly wrote his name dozens of times.

During his stay in Costa Rica the Vice-President has managed to squeeze in a daily tennis game and once was seen strolling on San Jose streets, much to the delight of the natives.

In all his speeches he has stressed the need of faith in the future of the world and all of them so far have been delivered in Spanish.

Bahamians to Aid Florida's Harvest

NASSAU, Bahamas, March 22 (AP)—Bahamians hope for double-barrelled benefits from a program to recruit up to 5,000 workers from these islands this week to help gather crops in Florida.

The temporary migration of workers not only promises to save Florida's winter fruit and vegetable harvest, threatened by a labor shortage, but will supply a prop to this colony's sagging economy, disrupted since the war eliminted its profitable tourist trade.

United States officials representing Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, will arrive here March 24 to enlist part of the island's bountiful labor supply.

With disruption of shipping, the islands have had to scrape the bottom of their cupboard for sustenance. The Duke of Windsor, the Royal Governor, has been attempting to develop agriculture in the out islands as one means of relief.

Mme. Chiang Gets Symbolic Cartridge, Then Thrills Children With Gifts

CHICAGO, March 22 (AP)—Three speechless children—Barbara, Truman, and Judy Olin—Saturday carried some flowers, Chinese candy and a booklet given them by Madame Chiang Kai-shek.

They had stood quietly in the background while their father, Spencer T. Olin, Vice-President of the Western Cartridge Company of Alton, Ill., presented a cartridge emblematic of the billionth one turned out for China and other United Nations.

As she turned to leave, the wife of the Chinese Generalissimo saw the children and asked their names.

Blond-braided Judy said she was six years old.

Mme. Chiang hugged the little girl.

"And would you like a flower?" asked China's noted woman. "Come with me and pick the flower you want and I'll get it for you."

From among the dozens of exotic blooms in the suite Judy pointed to a pink carnation, Barbara a white one.

"Are you too much of a boy to have a flower?" petite Mme. Chiang asked Truman.

He grinned sheepishly and said he would take a yellow one—a daffodil.

Mme. Chiang asked Judy to come over to her when photographers asked for a picture.

Speaking Chinese, the Generalissimo's wife sent someone out of the room, then said to the children she thought she had a bit of Chinese candy somewhere.

"Did you ever eat sesame?" Mme. Chiang asked as she put the box in the little girl's hands.

Judy shook her head.

"Well, you tell your mother that it is good for you," Mme. Chiang said. "It has a lot of vitamins in it."

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

President Backs Merging Of Hemispheric Economy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 22—President Roosevelt has approved a major long-range inter-American development program designed to integrate the economies of the United States and Latin America and vastly expand their postwar trade.

The plan, a business-government undertaking which eventually will be financed and administered by private industry, represents a major implementation of the Administration's proposal to build new markets and trade opportunities in under-developed regions of the world by encouraging and expanding local industry and agriculture through technical, financial and management assistance.

President Roosevelt told Eric A. Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, who has completed a five-week tour of Central and South American nations, that such a program was a postwar "must" in Pan-American relations.

Mr. Johnston had lunch with the Chief Executive yesterday and gave him an enthusiastic account of the whole-hearted indorsement of the plan by Latin-American governments and business interests.

All Americas Represented

To administer the program, an over-all Inter-American Development Commission, composed of the existing development commissions of the 21 American Republics, will be set up under the joint sponsorship of the State Department and the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Mr. Johnston emphasized that the undertaking would be on a 50-50 basis with economic imperialism ruled out and each nation governed by its own "intelligent self-interest."

The United States Commission, headed by William MacHold, an executive of the Office of Inter-American Affairs, will begin immediate action on a four-point postwar agenda as follows:

1. An immediate study will be made of materials the United States can use from Latin America and of materials it can profitably ship or fly to Latin America, in the light of providing postwar jobs and establishing a sound inter-American postwar economy.

2. An analysis of trade barriers will be undertaken, with a view toward simplification of existing regulations.

To Make Travel Easier

3. Investigation of inter-American travel conditions will be launched in an effort to simplify passport and financial requirements so that travel and intercourse between Latin America and the United States may become easier.

4. A study of business opportunities in Latin America, with particular reference to development of Central and South American industry by North American methods, will be undertaken.

"We have talked in the past in the language of philanthropy," Mr. Johnston said. "I made it clear in my conversations with Latin-American authorities that we are now talking in the light of intelligent self-interest."

The United States would furnish funds for investment, management experience, machinery and technical help, he said, while in return it would expect to reap interest on its investments, market for machinery and other goods as Latin American standards of living began to rise, and an increase in postwar jobs for Americans in Manufacturing the products for consumption in Latin America.

Private Interests to Take Over

At present, the North American side of the project is being financed by the Government, but "as soon as possible" private interests will take over entire financing responsibility, Mr. Johnston said.

The program to extend the trade ties already under development with Latin America are being explored by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace on his tour of various hemisphere countries. Permanent changes in Latin-American agriculture are contemplated as one result of the general integration effort, changes which would provide the United States with a less-distant source of vital raw materials and at the same time relieve Latin American producers from dependency on a few fluctuating world markets—coffee, sugar, cocoa and bananas.

Experimental projects for the growth of fibers, vegetable oils, insecticides, hardwoods and of course rubber, most of which came from the Far East, are already under way. The new President-approved plan proposes to extend and expand this inter-American dependency while simultaneously opening the way for further advance in the program of trade barrier breaching undertaken by Secretary of State Cordell Hull with his reciprocal trade pacts.

4-Year Plan For Britain By Churchill

Continued from Page 1

tain interlocking questions, the Churchill speech combined social security, agriculture, food, imports, exports, building, town planning, public health, education, taxation, finance, and industry.

Politically speaking, the Premier hit the middle of the road and with the full concurrence of his Cabinet colleagues of other political parties opened up a far-reaching view along that road of national rehabilitation through the concerted effort of all.

Thus private enterprise side by side with state enterprise was the focus of his industrial outlook.

His speech is accepted here today as no ordinary talk. It was a policy statement of the highest importance. It surprised many by the unmistakable revelation of Mr. Churchill as an enthusiastic peace leader as well as war leader.

Evolution of Democracy

It was as appropriate a speeding message to the troops about to go into action on all fronts as it was a force aimed to stabilize the growing liveliness in domestic political affairs.

Mr. Churchill seemed to be guiding with a master hand the evolution of a better democratic system for this country through wider representation of dynamic independent thought as well as of orthodox party allegiance, both in the Cabinet and in Parliament.

He surrendered himself neither to those clamoring for the Beveridge Social Security Plan now nor to those who appear frightened of social progress. But he expressed striking confidence in future national and international prosperity—confidence based on solid facts and a life time of participation in economic and social affairs of this country.

Under different headings the four-year plan announced by Mr. Churchill is as follows:

Insurance and Social Security: The premier renewed his promise of a speedy advance by the Government for the Beveridge Plan. "Rank me and my colleagues as strong partisans of national compulsory insurance for all classes for all purposes," he said.

Through this and other references in his speech Mr. Churchill should have gone some way to remove a certain amount of apprehension that his administration has "dropped the Beveridge Plan."

Agriculture: Britain must in future grow a larger proportion of its food at home. Rural life has benefited enormously from wartime developments and from modern natural scientific advancement.

Some continuation of state assistance to keep up farm prices would be needed.

Imports and Exports: Britain despite agricultural expansion will continue to need large quantities of food from abroad. Of the other side of the trade balance Mr. Churchill said: "I am advised that there will be considerable opportunities for re-establishing our exports."

He especially stressed the advantages accruing from the wartime step-up in efficiency by the modernization of British industry. In other words British technical experts who have been first in the field with practical radiolocation will harness their skill to radio and television.

Building and Townplanning: No promises but much preparation. Mr. Churchill counts greatly on rebuilding to keep employment stable. He paid special tribute to the Labor Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, for handling labor in this war far more effectively than it was handled in the last, and pointed out that Mr. Bevin is mainly responsible for the new plan now being completed for rationalizing the building industry.

Health: Mr. Churchill supported health service on a national basis. He indicated that special attention for mothers and children and hoped that families would be larger.

Education: He placed educational advance both for children and adults high among the priorities. Industry must release young people for part-time continuation of schooling. Equal opportunity for all must be the cornerstone of the future British social system.

But the Premier denied that all could be equal and also voiced his abhorrence of uniformity and bureaucratic trends.

British tradition, he said, must be taken account of in future progress. He insisted that religious teaching must be a big influence in the school curriculum, and he welcomed signs that different religious denominations were ironing out their differences.

Money and taxation: Mr. Churchill handled the money question in a way which must have appealed to a great many listeners. He ruled out the suggestion that pounds, shillings and pence would cease to mean anything after the war.

He defended reasonably orthodox finance on the grounds that since the war the State would have obligations to 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 small savers each with 200 or 300 pounds apiece—a thing unknown in British history. He visualized reduction in taxation, but not down to the prewar level.

As well as high praise from all quarters for the Churchill four-year plan, there is criticism, too. The Times, of London, complains of its caution; says there will be "grave disappointment to the people of this country if no foretaste of forthcoming reforms can be offered even while the war lasts"; contends that more precise planning for peace won't distract from the war effort as Mr. Churchill suggested it would.

The Socialist Daily Herald also deprecates the Churchill contention that Britain must not "take its eye off the ball"—meaning not let the future distract attention from the war effort.

The Herald contends that armed forces and factory workers alive strive harder if they have confidence in the future.

The Communist Daily Worker agrees with the Premier in rationing and postwar planning. Both agree that such things in abundance don't look too good to the Russians.

The News Chronicle notes gaps and omissions in the Premier's speech, notably on the Atlantic Charter, national sovereignties, and colonial administration.

But the great majority of comment here is favorable and ranks the speech as a great event in British history, and maybe even in world history.

Was it a political speech—a clever maneuver for the Conservatives with a "khaki" election in sight? There seems far more reason to believe that Mr. Churchill was speaking in behalf of the nation and the world as a realist like the poet Macaulay, who wrote, "An acre in Middlesex is better than a principality in Utopia."

Floods Threaten Southeast States

By the Associated Press

Rain-gorged rivers, slowly creeping toward dangerous crests in several Southeastern States, have forced hundreds to evacuate their homes in low-lying areas, and threatened heavy property damage.

The widespread flood threats in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi came as a downward revison of expected crests eased a threat along the Ohio River.

Hundreds of residents of lowlands north of Hittiesburg, Miss., were evacuated from their homes under Red Cross supervision last night as the Bouie River swept from its banks.

Soldiers and Mississippi highway department workers lost a sandbag fight to keep open the highway north of Hattiesburg to Meridian, Miss., as muddy waters swept away sandbags placed along highway edges.

Extensive flood damage threatened in Alabama as the Coosa, Alabama, Warrior, Tombigbee, Cahaba, and Conecuh Rivers rose steadily above flood stage. The Montgomery, Ala., weather bureau warned residents to leave lowlands along the Alabama, Tallapoosa, and other flooded streams in that area.

Revised crests for the Ohio River were from three to four feet lower than original estimates, and rivermen said damage probably would be small.

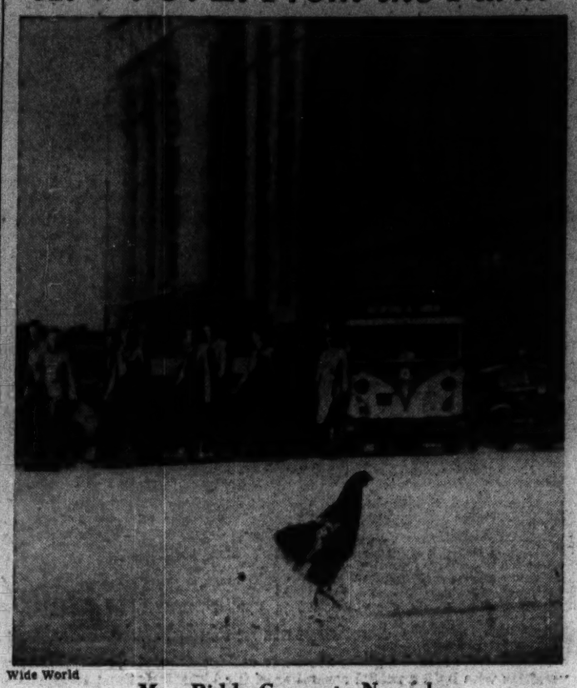
Father and Daughter Guilty in Slave Case

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, March 22 (AP)—A Federal Court jury convicted Alex Skrobarcyzk and his daughter, Susie, on a charge they held a Negro farm hand, Alfred Irwin, in a condition of slavery.

Judge Allen B. Hannay sentenced the father to four years in prison and the daughter to two years.

The jury, which deliberated about three hours, received the case after defense witnesses testified they had visited the Skrobarcyzk farm infrequently, and had not seen the farmer or his daughter beat Mr. Irwin. In court Mr. Erwin exhibited scars he said he received when whipped by his employers.

A. W. O. L. From the Farm



Wide World

Mrs. Biddy Comes to Newark

This barnyard deserter, crossing with the light at Broad Street and Raymond Boulevard, one of the busiest intersections in Newark, N. J., proved quite a diversion to motorists and pedestrians recently. The Rhode Island Red, whose appearance was a mystery, dodged traffic for nearly an hour until she was caught by a shipbuilder, who sold her to a bus driver for a quarter. Maybe she came to town to check up on rationing or on distribution of eggs being produced on her farm.

Full American Role in Peace

Continued from Page 1

lishment of an organization of the United Nations which would be ready to function as soon as the war has been won.

Taft Partly Critical

Senator Taft was critical of the proposal by the four Senators to obtain United Nations commitments now on government, relief and rehabilitation in areas free from Axis domination and opposed any commitment at this time for the establishment of a postwar international police force. He went along, however, with the suggestion that preparations be made now for setting up an international organization to function after the war, always reserving the Senate's right to ratify or reject treaties.

Representative Fulbright took occasion to affirm that "the resolution, of course, is in line with traditional principles of the Democratic Party and we are glad that the Young Republicans are recognizing the validity of those principles. This augurs well for the success of a plan for postwar international co-operation.

"The Young Democrats of the House are interested in the creation of an international organization for the control of wars, and we are very pleased that a representative group of the Young Republicans have indorsed the Ball-Burton-Hill-Hatch resolution. Evidently they recognize that this is too big a question to be a partisan issue."

Churchill Aims Backed

Broad approval of the postwar aims outlined by Prime Minister Churchill was expressed by the authors of the Ball-Burton-Hill-Hatch resolution, although Senator Ball himself regretted that Mr. Churchill appeared to want to wait until after the defeat of Germany before instituting conferences on United Nations organization.

The co-authors of the Senate resolution interpreted Mr. Churchill's words as expressing agreement with the principles of their proposal.

"Mr. Churchill's speech emphasized to my mind," said Senator Hill, "that we ought to begin now meetings with his representatives and those of other United Nations looking toward a world organization that we must build after the war.

"I do not believe Mr. Churchill advocates postponing conferences until Hitler is defeated. We should go ahead with meetings now, but until Hitler is knocked out and his strangle-hold on Europe is broken, there is nothing else you can actually do."

Senator Burton said he thought Mr. Churchill should have included China in his proposal that the "big three" nations, Britain, the United States and Russia, undertake to establish a world organization.

Senator Hatch remarked:

"I was greatly pleased with Mr. Churchill's definite plan for a council of nations backed by an adequate police or military force. Naturally, the United States, Great Britain, and Russia must take the lead and bear the responsibility for the present."

The text of the letter signed by the 26 new Republican members of Congress follows:

"We, the undersigned newly elected Republican members of Congress, join with you wholeheartedly in support of the resolution, S. Res. 114, which you have introduced. We do this first as American citizens, who believe that the more effective prosecution of the war and the future peace and safety of the nation requires an early affirmation of national foreign policy, and second, as members of the Republican party, who believe that your resolution follows the historic and proper tenets of the party.

"We are convinced that the paramount objective of any national foreign policy must be the security of the nation, a security which recent history has shown conclusively is threatened by wars whatever or wherever their origin. The only sure way to keep the United States out of future wars is not to have future wars.

"Without analyzing in detail the wording of your resolution, we conceive that it can be summed up as follows:

"Immediate collaboration of the United Nations to secure:

"(A) The most effective use of our resources to win the war.

"(B) A limited set of rules to minimize the possibility of future wars.

"(C) An international force to back up the rules.

"(D) An opportunity for all nations to subscribe to the rules.

Action Needed Now

"There are some people who contend that these things should not be discussed or agreed upon until the war is won. We disagree. The American people are looking to their leaders in Congress of whatever party to exercise real statesmanship so that there may be no repetition of the present tragedy. Our nation alone cannot police the world. Our nation alone cannot prevent wars. The world can progress toward permanent stability and peace only through the collaboration of its component peoples. To deny this is playing false with the thousands who are risking or losing their lives, not alone to defend the nation but to save future generations from the same fate.

"A complete blueprint for postwar organization in the international field is not yet a necessity. Agreement on simple formulas is. The Atlantic Charter and the Declaration of the United Nations are not enough. More specific formulas should be agreed to now so that friend and foe alike may know what victory will bring."

The Republican Representatives who signed the letter were:

S. W. Arnold, Missouri; James C. Auchincloss, New Jersey; Ranulf Compton, Connecticut; Daniel Ellison, Maryland; Harris Ellsworth, Oregon; Robert Hale, Maine; Christian A. Herter, Massachusetts; Hal Holmes, Washington; Walter F. Horan, Washington; Harry P. Jeffrey, Ohio; Leroy Johnson, California; Walter H. Judd, Minnesota; Charles M. La Follette, Indiana; Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, Connecticut; John D. McWilliams, Connecticut; A. L. Miller, Nebraska; Alivie E. O'Konski, Wisconsin; John Phillips, California; Norris Poulson, California; C. Frederick Pracht, Pennsylvania; Edward G. Rohbrough, West Virginia; Ed Rowe, Ohio; Miss Winifred C. Stanley, New York; Lowell Stockman, Oregon; Harry L. Towe, New Jersey, and William I. Troutman, Pennsylvania.

Task in Burma Needs Strong Allied Power

Continued from Page 1

markable, especially considering the sad prewar unpreparedness, and the constant sacrifices from Indian war supplies for Africa, the Middle East, and other theaters.

Heavy Contributions

Typical of the manner in which India was drained is thus summarized:

1. Entire rail lines were torn up and the rails, and rolling stock transferred to Persia.

2. The scarcity of small seacraft, due to similar transfers to the Middle East, has greatly handicapped British Indian action on the Mayu Peninsula.

3. Many of the best Indian troops are serving overseas.

However, many features of India's defense efforts, like pushing networks of roads, airfields, and operational supply bases to Burma, and along the east coast, also the steady increase in air forces, mechanized land forces, and armed coastal craft, will be great assets when the time for large-scale offensive action comes.

Aid From India Weighed

Viewing China's prospects of help from India realistically one must warn against overestimating direct supplies and assistance via Burma.

Contrariwise, one must emphasize the importance of indirect assistance through large-scale general India-based action against Japan. Therefore the question is not so much "When will Burma be reconquered?" but "How is India's war strength developing?"

Available evidence supports the official view that the All-India Congress Party's disobedience movement at present is practically not affecting the war effort. I traveled unmolested with a few other Europeans on overcrowded unguarded Indian trains during the days when Mohandas K. Gandhi's life seemed acutely endangered, keeping precisely to the timetable.

I was surprised to learn that only two individuals from India's total three quarters of a million on the railroad staff had been guilty of sabotage since September. Industrial strikes are subnormal and violence has practically disappeared.

Disinterestedness in War

While unable to judge intricate politics, I am strongly inclining to the opinion that it is not the Congress Party's disobedience but widespread national disinterestedness in India's external safety that is responsible for India's continued unawareness of its vital concern in the World War, and preventing intensification of the war effort beyond the unavoidable limitations of Government-initiated activities.

For example, no Indian Member of the Legislative Assembly in the many-sided and completely unrestricted debates in the present week's long session has referred to India's hard-fighting, hard-training Army, Air Force, and Navy.

Similarly the press discussions, which were surprisingly free in expressing the most drastic criticism, are almost exlusively concerned with internal issues, and especially postwar problems.

Little Heed to China

Indian-owned newspapers are not giving the impression of any realization of the urgency of the immediate war task.

Discussion with Indians reveals but a moderate interest and only the most superficial knowledge of China's plight.

If the Chinese in relation with national India were not primarily concerned with laying the psychological foundations for postwar all-Asiatic co-operation, they would probably not refrain as at present from criticism of the predominant nationalistic attitude which subordinates the war effort and national unity to the exploitation and furtherance of party interests.

While studying the Indian situation from the viewpoint of possibilities of help for China I am constantly reminded of the airplane flight I made from China to India. The flight over the sub-Himalayan "hump" deserves the reputation of being the, world's most difficult airline, even in rare good weather.

When I landed in India after four hours of seemingly aimless bumping in the rarefied atmosphere over a multitude of more or less unmapped 15,000 to 18,000-foot ragged snow-capped mountains I watched fascinately the clocklike arrival of one after another of the transport planes.

When flying on at low altitude over the densest swamp jungle, typical of most of the regions in Assam, Burma, and Malaya, I realized to the full the difficulties facing the Allies in a reconquest of the land approaches to China via the Burma Road.

Pulitzer Prize In Music Slated

NEW YORK (AP)—A Pulitzer Prize in music will be awarded this year in addition to the annual prizes in journalism and letters, Dr. Frank D. Fackenthal, Provost of Columbia University, announced March 19.

The new prize, to be given in May along with the other awards in poetry, the novel, the drama, and various aspects of journalism, will be continued annually and will replace the music scholarship of $1,500 formerly given to students of music for further study. The prize is $500.

Limited to composers of established residence in the United States, the prize will be awarded "for distinguished musical composition in the larger forms of chamber, orchestral, or choral work, or for an operatic work, including ballet."

Snowball of Resistance Rolling In Four Axis-Held Lands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 22—Sabotage, rioting and guerrilla activity are reported from four Axis-occupied countries as Patriots increased resistance to the occupation forces, according to an analysis of foreign broadcasts by the Office of War Information.

Further indication that the Nazis are fearful that the enslaved French people will revolt in the event of an Allied invasion of the Continent was contained today in a drastic decree issued by Gen. Otto von Stülpnagel, German military commander in France.

A British broadcast beamed to the Continent reported that General Stülpnagel has issued orders to the "inhabitants of Paris" commanding them to "go to definite places in case of invasion," adding that "everyone who does not comply will be shot."

Following is a round-up of anti-Axis activity in France, Rumania, Greece, and Yugoslavia.

France—An undetermined number of Frenchmen are still resisting Nazi forced labor in guerrilla warfare in the mountainous regions of Haute Savoie, although some of the men are reported to have returned home either because of lack of food or because of appeals by their families. The London radio quoted a Zürich dispatch as saying that those still holding out had rejected an ultimatum to surrender.

The British radio also said that 1,000 Gardes Mobiles had been sent to Evian-Les-Bains to cope with the resisting guerillas.

The Paris radio, in a broadcast to France, said Vichy authorities had closed down a number of resort towns in extension of the action taken originally at the town of Megeve.

Meanwhile, the Fighting French radio in London broadcast an appeal to Europe urging the Gardes Mobiles not to help Axis troops in fighting against Frenchmen.

The British radio told its European listeners that 20 French hostages had been taken at Nimes following an explosion in which six German soldiers were killed and 15 wounded. The hostages were released, however, when a large crowd began demonstrating. The broadcast reported that a similar demonstration had been held outside a Lyons prison where several hundred workers were awaiting deportation to Germany.

According to the British broadcast, the Nazis have carried their French forced-labor policy to the point where they are trapping workers they want in the Paris subways while the workers are en route home. These workers, said the broadcast, are taken away in trucks and deported to Germany "without any luggage and without seeing their family."

In Bordeaux, the broadcast added, youths 16 to 19 years of age have been arrested in the streets and taken for forced labor service with the organization Todt to build fortifications. It was also reported that the Nazis had carried out raids in Bordeaux newspaper offices to obtain workers.

Floor-by-Floor Searches

Germany's quest for slave labor in France, balked in the Haute-Savoie area by small-scale rebellion, has turned into an undisguised manhunt with soldiers and Gestapo agents roping off entire city blocks to conduct floor-by-floor searches for unwilling "recruits," according to Swiss press dispatches received today by the Office of War Information.

The Lyons correspondent of the Tribune de Genève said that an "atmosphere of consternation" reigned in Lyons where Gestapo agents pulled youths off streetcars and out of theaters, rushed them to police stations and held them incommunicado until they were placed aboard trains for Germany.

"They also conduct massive raids each night," the Swiss dispatch said. "Whole blocks of houses are encircled by police who impose a strict floor-by-floor control. All men with 'required aptitudes' are immediately removed without further formalities."

Rumania — The Russian Tass Agency, in an English-language transmission sent out under a Geneva dateline, said tension had increased in Bucharest following a clash that broke out a few days ago between newly mobilized Rumanian Army conscripts and the police.

Several persons were killed in the rioting, said the dispatch, which added that police units and German troops had built barricades in a number of Bucharest streets and surrounded Government buildings with barbed wire.

Greece—The British radio, in a Dutch-language broadcast to Europe, said a strong formation of Greek guerrilla forces recently destroyed a chemical factory at Katerini in Saloniki Province. The broadcast added that Greek Partisans had defeated Italian forces at Grevena in Western Macedonia and had captured a village near Grevena.

"The Italians brought their air force into action, but after a fierce combat had to withdraw from Grevena," the broadcast reported. It added that after a raid in which the Patriots gained control of the Castoria area, the Italians arrested all the men of one village and killed 130 civilians.

Yugoslavia—Guerrillas are still engaged in "heavy fighting" with Axis occupation troops in Yugoslavia, the British radio told its European listeners. The broadcast said the Germans and Italians were redoubling their efforts to stamp out the Partisan forces in their rear "in view of the growing threats to the soft underbelly of the Axis." Both sides are using artillery, it was reported.

Evacuation Plans

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, March 22—As an indication of the state of unrest prevailing in Rumania, Moscow Radio in a week-end broadcast told of preparations for the evacuation of the town of Gaesti.

The Rumanian Radio broadcast instructions "on the antiaircraft defense of the town of Gaesti, where preparations are being made to evacuate the population," said the Moscow radiocast which continued:

"Registration of the inhabitants is being made. According to reports, the first to be evacuated will be persons without definite occupation and those who have relatives in the country. Further, all those who wish to will be evacuated. This step has caused considerable panic in the city."

Frank O. Lowden

TUCSON, Ariz., March 22 (AP)—Frank O. Lowden, who passed on here March 20, rose to the Governorship of Illinois during World War I and twice was a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination.

Active in politics since the "full dinner pail" campaign of President McKinley in 1896, Mr. Lowden sought the Republican Presidential nomination in 1920, but withdrew on the eighth ballot when the convention became deadlocked, and Warren G. Harding was nominated on the tenth.

A serious contender in 1924 when he was strongly backed by the Middle West Farm Bloc, Mr. Lowden saw the nomination go to Calvin Coolidge. He refused to accept the nomination as Vice-President.

His farm plank figured again in the convention of 1928 when his name appeared on the Indiana ballots. This time the choice was Herbert Hoover.

In his political career of a quarter-century, Mr. Lowden held only two elective offices—Representative in 1906-11 and Governor of Illinois in 1917-21.

In an interview on Jan. 26 he forecast victory for the Allied nations in the current world war and expressed hope for enduring peace in the end.

He said enduring peace could come, however, only if the Allies "approach the peace table without rancor or passion."

Mrs. Roosevelt to Talk At Theater Performance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, for the first time since her husband entered the White House, is to attend a theatrical performance at which the performance is being announced in advance. Next Thursday evening she is to speak on "The Theater in Wartime" during an intermission in Paul Muni's performance of "Counselor-at-Law," at the Royale Theater. Rachel Crothers, and Elmer Rice, playwrights, and John Golden, producer of the play, also are to speak. Proceeds of the performance are to go to a relief fund which Mrs. Roosevelt will designate.

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Modern Art Trends Illustrated—Concerts of the Week End in Boston

Varied Prints On Display At Fogg Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

Modern graphic art will be on view at the Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge, through April 30. The prints have been judiciously chosen and so exhibited as to reveal the evolution of dominating trends in art of our time. The transition from Impressionism to Expressionism may be discerned in the sequence of pictures made between 1870-1930.

No impregnable wall separates one art trend from another. Our tendency to package and label the "isms" has been a convenient filing system. There are principles that underly all manifestations in the arts; there are qualifications that are imperative, regardless of the peculiar temperament of an artist or art era.

In the exhibition at the Fogg Museum we have an opportunity to see the skillful handiwork of a number of modern artists. They are all one in pursuing their respective courses with a maximum of concentration, and with a high respect for principles. One group of draughtsmen sets down cogently images perceived in the daily scene. Vistas, situations, people are recorded with telling strokes that reveal the salient lines, masses, contours, the characteristic movement, the distinguishing atmosphere. Such pictures are a kind of visual reporting, and are esteemed for accuracy in observation and for the deftness and good taste with which the objective world is translated into the language of color and form. Such artists are called Impressionists.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Impressionist aims to be objective, plays down personal accents and mannerisms, avoids extravagances. However, the prints by Edouard Manet at the Museum bespeak a sprightliness and terseness that cannot be avoided or concealed. While Manet was setting down episodes of Parisian life, his brush or pencil revealed a personal enthusiasm. Degas, too, drawing ballerinas, endowed them with a pathos or a perkiness that probably struck his eye far more emphatically than it would that of an ordinary chronicler.

Toulouse-Lautrec gave a most lucid picture of café entertainers in Paris of the 'nineties; he captured the elusive qualities of atmosphere and provided an authentic description of the world of grease-paint and masquerade. But there are stresses and tensions in the lineaments of a Lautrec drawing; there is an abrasiveness and a brittle character that carry well beyond the boundaries of objective record. Lautrec stands on the threshold of Expressionism.

Van Gogh had already dauntlessly employed bright colors and heavy strokes to set down his joyous or sorrowful responses to society and nature. His pictures were exteriorizations of feeling. They did not merely digress from fact, they made an emotional agency of factual things. The Expressionist manipulated his material as he chose; he was a law unto himself. Forms were hardened or liquefied; they were distorted, broken up, brutalized. Paul Cézanne's investigations helped. This Frenchman was first an Impressionist, but his eye led him to the profounder considerations of abstraction.

Expressionists found the abstract method helpful, for it gave play to their disinterest in physical fact and provided them with limitless opportunities to paint feeling in any way they chose. Feeling and inwardness characterize the Expressionist, and he is obliged to sing out in a manner which is intelligible and communicative.

♪ ♪ ♪

In Germany after the last war Expressionism provided a vehicle for the embittered artist and poet. The most imposing aspect of the Fogg exhibition is the large and well-selected group of German prints. They show conflicts and confusion, helplessness and despair. Little known hereabouts is E. L. Kirchner, whose melodramatic outbursts reached the highest pitch. Other prints are by Käthe Kollwitz, O. Kokoshka, Ernst Barlach, Paul Klee, and Max Beckmann.

This exhibition is significant beyond the classroom and salon, beyond the columns of art criticism. Here we see the artist anticipating the depredations of fascism. These German artists are, of course, expatriates of present-day Germany. How well they knew and felt, and how little they were heeded at a moment when they could have helped their fellow countrymen.

Cushing-Gellatly

'Danvers in Summertime'
Oil by Glenna Miller on exhibition at the Grace Horne Galleries

Martinů's Piano Quartet

Bohuslav Martinů's name comes back to notice with first Boston presentation of his Piano Quartet in Recital Hall of the New England Conservatory of Music last night, the performers being Beveridge Webster, pianist; Harrison Keller, violin; Georges Fourel, viola-player, and Alfred Zighera, violoncellist. The occasion was the season's third concert of the Boston String Quartet, the membership of which comprises the three string players who took part in the Martinů work and Alfred Krips, second violin.

♪ ♪ ♪

The new Piano Quartet, read from manuscript, proved a stirring piece of music, rather outside the sentimental order, half the time pretty dissonant and the other half reasonably consonant. It may be described as a study for string trio and piano rather than for four individual instruments. Passages occur in which the piano keeps silence while violin, viola and cello carry the thought along independently. When the piano sounds it often seems more like a background of harmonies and passages than anything else.

In any case, the composition gives everybody concerned plenty to do, and no one has occasion to think his part unimportant or secondary. Listeners must feel themselves in the living modern world and not in some restored past. Little here of the neo-classic, though the movements do run by old designations—Allegro, Adagio, and Allegretto.

♪ ♪ ♪

Other works offered were the Haydn Quartet in B flat, op. 76, No. 4, and the Brahms Quartet in B flat, op. 67. The interpretation of these showed the organization which Mr. Keller heads to be strong not only at his corner of the quadrangle, but also at the other three corners; and without derogation of the quality of the violins, approving remark could certainly be made of the viola and the cello. It is a good string quartet, nearly always, that displays vigorous style and character in both the low instruments. Too much cello and too little viola means a poor balance. Initiative and energetic assertion is wanted in the viola as well. That makes a movement like the Allegretto of the Brahms Quartet in B flat have the value wanted. W. P. T.

George Chavchavadze

George Chavchavadze, pianist, invited the town back to romantic isolationism on Saturday afternoon, presenting at Jordan Hall the Schumann Sonata in G minor, nine Chopin Preludes from op. 28, and the Chopin Sonata No. 2 in B flat minor, op. 35.

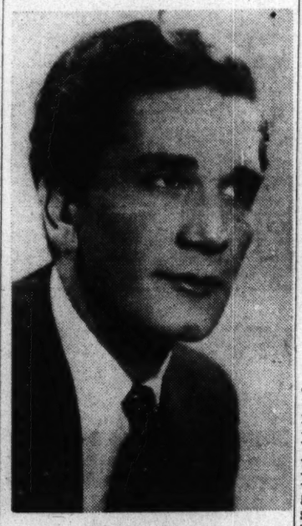
Regarding his Schumann and Chopin playing, he may be said to go back to the time of the composers and to present them as they must have sounded when they were active 100 years ago. In other words, he treats the G minor Sonata of Schumann and the B flat minor Sonata of Chopin as period music, instead of trying to make them over into something written today. He restores the Romantic idea, that is to say, which other pianists do their best to remake and fashion over to the taste and technique to today.

When, however, the modern question confronts Mr. Chavchavadze, he is there with a modern answer. Set before him the set of pieces by Falla, "El Amor Brujo," and he has a command of speed, big sonority, and whatever else may be desired. If he were to enter a contest for honors as an up-to-the-moment executant, he would be likely to win them indeed. if he submitted something like the Toccata of Khatchatourian, with which he gave his matinee audience a thrill or two.

W. P. T.

British Documentary

A new documentary, "We Sail at Midnight," which is aimed at goodwill between Britain and the United States, is said to be as interesting as "Target for Tonight," another documentary which has been liked in America. "We Sail at Midnight" has for subject the urgent delivery of an essential tank part. It was directed by John Ford from a story by Clifford Odets based upon an actual incident. The film was made with British and American government co-operation. Opening in Whitehall, the story moves with sustained action and suspense out to a foggy tank-testing ground, then to Washington and Brooklyn docks, and back through the submarine zone to the London docks.



Nicholas Conte

In "The Family," comedy now in its final week at the Wilbur.

Art Exhibitions

The Blanchon Gallery of Modern Art, 62 Louis Prang Street—Exhibition of contemporaries. Open from 4-7 p. m. daily.
Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Audubon's Birds of America.
The Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Paintings of Indians by Kathryn W. Leighton, Irving E. Couse, Clarence Ellsworth; paintings of cowboys and horses by W. R. Leigh. Through March.
Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street—Exhibition of Perspectives by Stanley B. Parker.
Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Water colors by William Jewell. Through April 3.
Robert C. Vose, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Erwin Singer. Through April 3.
Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of paintings by Glenna Miller. Through April.
Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Exhibition of paintings by R. H. Ives Gammell. Through March 27.
Hallman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Miscellaneous prints.
The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Books, manuscripts, and drawings by Edward Lear.
Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Exhibition of pictures by Mario Carreno and Wilfredo Lam. Through March 23.
Rose Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Exhibition of paintings by Celestine Johnston Dorch. Through March 27.
Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street—Collection of paintings from the Middle West and New York. Through March 26.
Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Chinese porcelains, lent from the collection of the late John Gardner Coolidge; Chinese Bronzes; From Impressionism to Expressionism in Graphic Art. Through April 30. Persian paintings and decorative arts. Through March 21.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 10-4, music at 2:45. Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.
Museum of Fine Arts—9 to 5 daily; 1:30 to 5:30 Sundays. Exhibition of architecture from 1652 to 1942. Through April 4. Faces and Places in Brazil. United States Navy Posters. Paintings and Drawings. Through March 24 Arts of our Allies, the Netherlands. Through April 11. Early Silver from the First Baptist Church. Through March

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art—Army P-39 Airacobras—from Drafting Board to Flight. Through April 9. Paintings by Mel-Mai-Sze Through April 10.
Springfield: Springfield Museum of Fine Arts—Exhibition of tapestries of the fifteenth through the eighteenth centuries woven at Tournai, Beauvais, Gobelins Brussels, Delf, Enghien.
Winchester: Winchester Art Association—Group of oils by Robert Strong Woodward and Walter Koeniger. Through March.
Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—New England paintings 1700-1775, held in collaboration with the American Antiquarian Society. Through March.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art—Oils by Edith R. Abbot; Art of the Armed Forces: Water Colors of Venezuela.

Rhode Island

Providence: Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design—Tapestry exhibition, loaned by French and Co., New York. Through March 21 Exhibit of Russian Icons.
Providence Art Club—Paintings and drawings by Louise E. Marianetti, Peggy Mowry, and Ruth Robinson. Through March 28

Maine

Portland: L. D. M. Sweat Memorial Art Museum—Sixtieth Annual Exhibition of oils, water colors and pastels by the Portland Society of Art. Through March 30.

Big Audience For Recital By Heifetz

Jascha Heifetz was in top form for his recital in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. The audience, which overflowed to cover most of the platform, was warm in its appreciation.

The program was made up of a pastiche from Scarlatti—Allegro (Suite 19), Minuetto, and Non Presto (Suite 93); Brahms' A major Sonata; Vieutemps' Concerto No. 5; Bach's G minor Sonata for violin alone; the violinist's transcriptions of an Impromptu by Schubert, a Scherzo by Mendelssohn, and a Dance of Beethoven, and the Mozart-Kreisler Rondo.

Thus there was full measure of technical display, with a modicum of musical interest. The Scarlatti items served well as introduction, and Brahms and Bach provided the musical high points. The Brahms Sonata received an interpretation which avoided the pitfall of sentimentality while retaining the full Romantic flavor.

The Bach, articulated with the incomparable Heifetz clarity and rhythmic flexibility, was also presented with full awareness of its musical values. The Fugue and the Siciliana were particularly notable, the one for its precision, the other for its charm.

The Vieuxtemps of course is a showpiece and its performance, equally of course, was a magnificent exhibition of virtuosity which almost persuaded us that it was worth playing. The lighter pieces at the close of the printed program were delightfully rendered, and there was the usual after-recital.

By now the old canard that Heifetz is "cold" is pretty well destroyed. His tone was always warm, and his interpretive insight has deepened with the years.

L. A. S.

'Marionette Lady'

Etta Merrick Graves presented her marionette show at the Fine Arts Theater Saturday morning, with Chief Big Buffalo, Bill Perkins, and Willard Cary to help out in the intermissions with their respective contributions of bird calls, prestidigitation, and imitations of animal sounds.

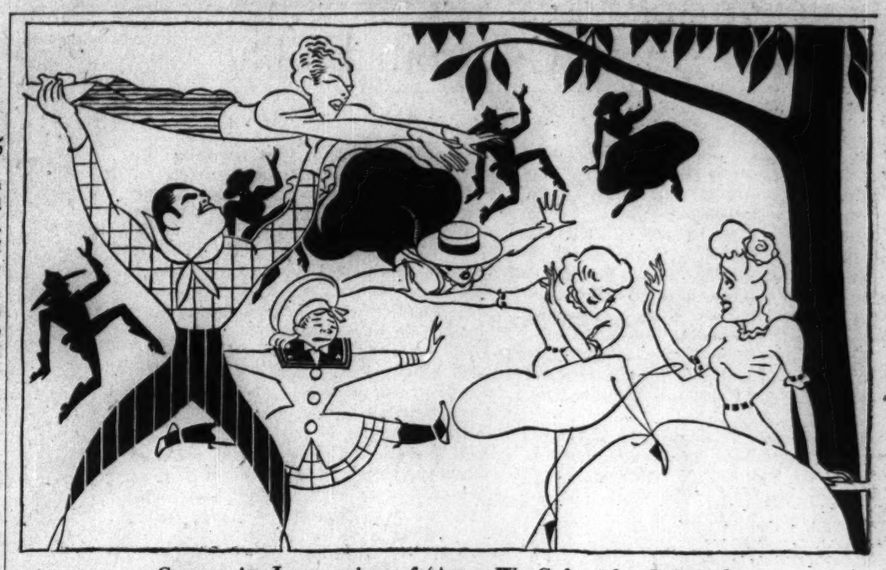
To add to the program the Chief played on a musical saw, and Mr. Cary urged his audience to test their own abilities at imitating animal sounds. His invitation, once initial shyness was overcome, received a noisy response from the youngsters who filled perhaps half of the auditorium.

"The Marionette Lady," who stands in view of the audience as she manipulates her puppets, has dolls to represent Donald Duck, Harlequin, Sambo the acrobat, Jack the Giant Killer, Jill the bareback rider, dogs, an elephant, donkey, tiger, giraffe, bear, pony, monkey and snake.

The entertainment, which has been gathered together under the title of a marionette circus, is not quite the equivalent of a three-ring big-top show. It seems more like an introduction to circus figures than like the main performance. Ejaculations which came from junior members of the audience seemed to indicate that the children found familiar friends among the marionettes. Whether the memories stemmed from nursery tales or circus visits is not of great concern.

Lecture on 'Freischütz'

Boris Goldovsky will lecture on "Der Freischütz" on Thursday, April 1, at 5 p. m. at the New England Conservatory of Music. There will be no lecture on April 8, vacation week, but beginning April 15, Mr. Goldovsky will give a related group of talks to conclude the series of 25 lectures this season. The public may attend by applying for tickets at the Registrar's office before 5 o'clock the day of the concert.



Composite Impression of 'Away We Go' at the Colonial

At the left is George Church about to toss Marc Platt in Anges de Mille's ballet. In the lower center is Bambi Linn doing a spread eagle by herself. Above her is Joan McCracken in what seems to be a swan dive. Right center is Katharine Sergava, the principal female dancer in the ballet. Far right is Joan Roberts, the romantic lead.

On the Stage

Nicholas Joy, according to an announcement from the Copley Theater, will be unable to appear in the cast of "Yes, My Darling Daughter" in Edward Gould's Bostonian revival of that play. Douglas Gregory, who was most recently here in "Spring Again," with Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith, will take the part. Walter Gilbert was originally engaged for the role but previous commitments prevented his keeping the engagement. Stanio Braggiotti, the second to be signed, was released when he received a hurry call from Hollywood.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mail orders are now being received at the Wilbur for the engagement of "Tomorrow the World," which arrives at that Theater on March 29.

♪ ♪ ♪

In New York John Golden has acquired the right to "The Wife Takes a Child," which was tested in Boston at Christmas time. The title of the play, it is said, will be changed and there will be alterations in the play itself.

France Forever Concert

A half-forgotten composer, Chaminade, was brilliantly brought back to notice at a concert given yesterday afternoon at New England Mutual Hall under the auspices of France Forever. The piece was the Concertino for Flute and Piano; and the performers were Georges Laurent, playing the wind instrument, and Bernard Zighera at the keyboard. Mr. Laurent's execution would be a delight, whatever a program might give him to do, but this Chaminade piece put him where he could display his virtuosity in complete shape.

How did Chaminade happen to know the flute so well? The explanation must be that when she wrote the Concertino she was residing in Paris, where flute-playing of a capital sort was much to be heard. The Conservatory was fashioning the artists that have made the woodwind departments of today's orchestras possible.

Chaminade heard them all in their solo trials of skill and in their group playing as well. In fact, she heard just the sort of music at its best that everyone attending this France Forever reunion had the privilege of listening to; for the program was got up by the Boston Woodwind Ensemble, comprising seven Boston Symphony men—Messrs. Laurent, Speyer, Polatschek, Allard, Valkenier, and Zighera, flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, French horn, and piano, in order named. Their ensemble contributions were the Beethoven Quintet for winds and piano, op. 16, the Poulenc Trio for Piano, Oboe, and Bassoon, and the Roussel Divertissement for Winds and Piano.

Add to distinguished communications of these mastercraftsmen a couple of messages from Roland Hayes, tenor, assisted by Reginald Boardman at the piano, and there's an afternoon to remember. Mr. Hayes showed how he can sing in a group of French studies, led off by an antique opera air by Lully; and how he can bring a house to a high pitch of emotion in a group of Negro spirituals. One of these that he can recite in a manner all his own, because he wrote it, is "Keep Me From Sinking Down." W. P. T.

Ballet Calendar

The Ballet Theater is scheduled for 29 performances in New York, from April 1 to May 2, with time out for a visit to Philadelphia April 8 and 9, and a Lenten holiday April 19 to 24. The company is on the last lap of a five-month tour in which only three out of 125 performances were missed, when a blizzard in Oregon kept the troupe snowbound for 48 hours. In parts of the South a caravan of trucks and busses was chartered when Pullmans and baggage cars were not available.

Celebrity Series

Lily Pons, José Iturbi, Claudio Arrau, and Katherine Dunham with her dance company will be among the artists appearing next season for the first time in Aaron Richmond's Celebrity Series. Others will be Cornelia Otis Skinner, Vronsky and Babin, Jan Peerce, the Curtis Quartet (with Boris Goldovsky) and Ruth Posselt.

Ballet Theater will give a program of works chosen from the following ballets to be presented during the spring season in New York: Tudor's "Romeo and Juliet," Fokine's "Helen of Troy," "Petrouchka," "Apollon Musagète," "The Fantastic Toyshop," "Three-Cornered Hat," "Capriccio Espagnol," and Tudor's "Judgment of Paris."

Other artists scheduled are Rachmaninoff, Serkin, Kreisler, Heifetz, Marian Anderson, John Charles Thomas, and Lotte Lehmann. All events will take place Sunday afternoons, except the performances of Ballet Theater, Katherine Dunham, and John Charles Thomas.

The "selective" feature will again be in effect, giving subscribers a range of choice in picking eight attractions.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Away We Go," by Richard Rogers and Oscar Hammerstein, 2nd. Directed by Rouben Mamoulian, and presented by the Theater Guild. Featuring Betty Garde, Alfred Drake, Joseph Buloff, Joan Roberts, Lee Dixon, Howard de Silva, Celeste Holm. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)
Wilbur—"The Family," by Victor Wolfson. Staged by Bretaigne Windust. Featuring Lucile Watson, Carol Goodner, Evelyn Varden, Nicholas Conte, Elisabeth Fraser and Arnold Korff. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Films in Boston

Bijou—"George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10. "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:45.
Esquire—"Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 1:30, 5:10, 9:05. "Road to Zanzibar," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 3:25, 7:20.
Exeter—"Eyes in the Night," Ann Harding, Edward Arnold. 1:50, 5, 8:20. "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 3, 6:30, 9:45.
Fenway—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 12:20, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45. "Fighting Engineers." 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:25, 8:15.
Kenmore—"Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:30. "Flying Fortress," Richard Green. 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.
Keith Memorial—"At the Front in North Africa." 9:55 a. m., 12:40, 3:25, 6:10, 8:55. "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:55.
Majestic—"Siege of Leningrad." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.
Metropolitan—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman, Paul Henreid. 10:54 a. m., 1:31, 4:08, 6:48, 9:22. "At the Front," 10:08 a. m., 12:45, 3:22, 5:59, 8:36.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art—Oils by Edith R. Abbot; Art of the Armed Forces: Water Colors of Venezuela.

Rhode Island

Providence: Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design—Tapestry exhibition, loaned by French and Co., New York. Through March 21 Exhibit of Russian Icons.
Providence Art Club—Paintings and drawings by Louise E. Marianetti, Peggy Mowry, and Ruth Robinson. Through March 28

Maine

Portland: L. D. M. Sweat Memorial Art Museum—Sixtieth Annual Exhibition of oils, water colors and pastels by the Portland Society of Art. Through March 30.

Modern—"China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. 9 a. m., 12, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.
Normandie—"Son of the Navy." 10:45 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:20. "Fighting Guerrillas." Phil Dorn. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 7, 10:15.
Orpheum—"Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:45.
Paramount—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 9:50 a. m., 12:40, 3:25, 6:10, 9. "The Fighting Engineers." 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:30, 8:35.
RKO-Boston—"At the Front in North America." 10:30 a. m., 1:37, 4:44. "Margin for Error." Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. 11:11 a. m., 2:18, 5:25, 7:31, 10:17. Stage Show: 12:33, 3:40, 6:47, 9:13.
Scollay—"China Girl," George Montgomery, Gene Tierney. 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:50, 9:50. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:30.
South Station Theater—"At the Front in North Africa." "The New Canada," "A Blitz on the Fritz." "Coal Black and De-Libbe Dwarfs," "Farmer and the War," "Screen Snapshots." "A Band is Born," First release National and War News.
State—"Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. 11:49 a. m., 3:13, 6:37, 10:01. "Reveille with Beverly," Ann Miller, Dick Purcell, William Wright. 1:36, 5, 8:20.
Telepix—"North Africa." "Ladies in the Sports World." "Dogs on Parade," "Hedda Hopper," Science and the latest news, cartoons. Continuous from 10 a. m., to midnight.
Trans-Lux—"Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. "Hi, Buddy," Dick Foran. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:30, 9.
Tremont—"Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. 9:10 a. m., 12:50, 4:30, 8:05. "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. 11 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:55.
Uptown—"Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol, Mary Healy. 2:40, 5:30, 8:15. "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:20.
Washington Street Olympia—"The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara, 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:30. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 9:05 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Kid Dynamite," East Side Kids.
ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "The Great Gilderaleeve," Harold Peary. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "You Were Never Lovelier," Rita Hayworth, Fred Astaire. "Flying Fortress," Carla Lehmann.
BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Seven Days Leave," Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Ice Capades Revue. 1:50, 7:50.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "The Great Gilderaleeve," Harold Peary. **Coolidge Corner**: "Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers, Carol Bruce. **Cleveland Circle**: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Cat People." 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 2, 8.
University: "The Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold. Ann Harding. 3, 6:25, 9:50.
DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers, Carol Bruce. "One Thrilling Night," John Beal, Wanda McKay.
Codman Square: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.
Franklin: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 8.
Strand: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith. 1:45, 7:45.
EVERETT — Capitol: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. 3:15, 8:15. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison. 2:10, 7, 9:55.
Park: "The Call of the Lonesome Pine," Fred MacMurray, Henry Fonda. "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour.
HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne. "McGuerins from Brooklyn," Max Bear.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Winninger, Charles Ruggles. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake. 2:15, 8.
MALDEN—Granada: "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 1:48, 4:58, 8:08. "Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35.
Mystic: "Kid Dynamite," East Side Kids. 2:15, 8:40. "Destination Unknown," William Gargan, Irene Hervey. 3:35, 7, 9:50.
Orpheum: "The Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens, Elizabeth Fraser. 2:10, 8:05. "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy, Charles Laughton. 3:20, 9:15.
Strand: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton. "Halfway to Shanghai," Irene Hervey.
WAKEFIELD—Capitol: "Busses Roar," Richard Travis, Julie Bishop. 2:07, 7:32. "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. 3:21, 9:06.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Traitor Within," Jean Parker, Cecil Kellaway. "Pittsburg," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett.
WAYERLEY—Strand: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Alan Ladd.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. "The Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, Richard Carlson. 3:15, 7:45.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew. 1:30, 7:45.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean, P. Ryan.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevey.
NATICK—Colonial: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith. 1:45, 7:45.
NEEDHAM — Paramount: "The Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew. 2, 8.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, Jane Wyatt. 2, 8.
Strand: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 3, 8.
ROSLINDALE — Rialto: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold. 2, 7.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing." Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman.
Strand: "Thunderbirds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea.
Capitol: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne, Phil Dorn. "The Great Gilderaleeve," Harold Peary.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camee: "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche. "Grand Central Murder."

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

30¢ till 1 Doors Open: Orpheum 9:15 A.M. State 11:15 A.M.

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The Home Forum

God Keeps Us From Falling

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"TRUE RELIGION is not simply an ambulance at the foot of a precipice to pick up those who have fallen over: it is a fence at the top to prevent their falling in the first place," writes Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick. This conforms to the words of Jude (1:24, 25): **"Now unto him that is able to keep you from falling, and to present you faultless before the presence of his glory with exceeding joy, to the only wise God our Saviour, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and ever."** Who would not do homage to a God like that?

Troubles, left to their devices, have a way of disconcerting us. In our moments of true thinking we find the deep source of spiritual power and rise above them. When sins mock and allure us, we should not fall into a state of narrow-minded self-depreciation. It is not temptation but the yielding to it that is degrading. Rather, let us take inventory of our excellent traits, of which everyone has many, and consider what may be done to promote true greatness. Possibilities which lie within true selfhood, beyond what one may ask or think, are seen when one begins to accept as real and present the faultlessness of true being.

We need fearlessness to face and resist temptation. We enjoy life when we bravely refuse to worry over defeat and resolutely dismiss it as unreal. A well-known writer has said, "Defeat and disaster have a way of keeping away from those who are not afraid." In this age Christian Science is giving to the world a concept of man as faultless, fearless, unfallen, because he is spiritual, made in the likeness of God. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 410), **"Christian scientific practice begins with Christ's keynote of harmony, 'Be not afraid!'"** And she gives this instruction (*ibid.*, pp. 411, 412): **"Always begin your treatment by allaying the fear of patients,"** adding, **"If you succeed in wholly removing the fear, your patient is healed."**

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Let us make Jude's words our own; let us know that God is able to keep us from falling, to hold us "faultless before the presence of his glory with exceeding joy." Can we do less for ourselves than that? This method of claiming our perfect selfhood as Christian Science teaches us to do, allays fear as nothing else can do. God keeps us from falling, because in reality there is nothing to fall from, or to fall into. There is one presence, that spiritual actuality wherein is no sin, no mistake, no disease, no fear. Man, as God's image and likeness, is as perfect yesterday, today, and forever, as is his Maker.

This line of thinking lifts us out of the foolishness of belief in inevitable disease or disaster. Spotlessly free from blemish are the thoughts which come to us from divine Mind. Intelligence does not fret or moan over possible storms, or conjure up trouble to worry over. So subtle are the temptations of the world we may well ask ourselves occasionally whether we really desire to change our thinking, for changed it must be. Mrs. Eddy tells us (Science and Health, p. 162), **"The effect of this Science is to stir the human mind to a change of base, on which it may yield to the harmony of the divine Mind."** Progress is sure when we willingly follow God's directing.

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The comforting influence of Christian Science comes to us where we are with this message: "God makes man upright. You need not remain in the illusory realm of disease. You may recognize and accept the infinite possibilities, yield to the truth, and experience harmony."

God keeps us from falling because we are one with Him, living in the secret place, permanent, diseaseless, gloriously active in the realm where evil has no power to belittle. Christian Science reveals man as wholly spiritual, immune to disease, sin, and all discord, the perfect son of the perfect God.

We mention habit as though it were always a bad thing, yet who regrets the inculcation of good habits in his youth that established honesty and kindness. Good habits are essential to character building. There are some things the righteous man cannot do; they do not enter the realm of his activity as realities.

Christian Science establishes the habit of constantly knowing that we and our neighbors are all children of God. Spiritual thinking rises against evil and disease, and overthrows them in many cases before they mature into deeds. The man created of God is free. He is free to do good only.

Prayer at its highest is daily right thinking and doing. It may be used in an emergency, but when used consistently and joyously it is preventive as well as curative. God's man is capable of all good, all accuracy, all holiness, wholeness. Yes, God keeps us from falling. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 258), **"God expresses in man the infinite idea forever developing itself, broadening and rising higher and higher from a boundless basis."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Your April Song

Brooks, let your throats be loosened again
by the warming sun, by the melting rain!
Tumble down hills, tear through the meadows,
rush to the river beyond bare willows!
Plunge down rocks and twist through alder!
What does it matter if nights, turned colder,
try again to halt your April song?
The sun's gold voyage is growing long,
and frogs are stirring in thawing grasses
along your edges while winter passes,
and boys in woodsheds are building boats
to launch on your brave spring-shouting throats!

FRANCES FROST

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH"
JESUS

Each week the Christian Science Sentinel goes out to the world with a wealth of articles and editorials and also special and timely information regarding the Christian Science movement, together with authenticated testimonies of Christian Science healing. It was founded in 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Price one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

—and—

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Contains an up-to-date directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, and Reading Rooms; a list of Christian Science Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses; and articles, editorials and testimonies of healing. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c

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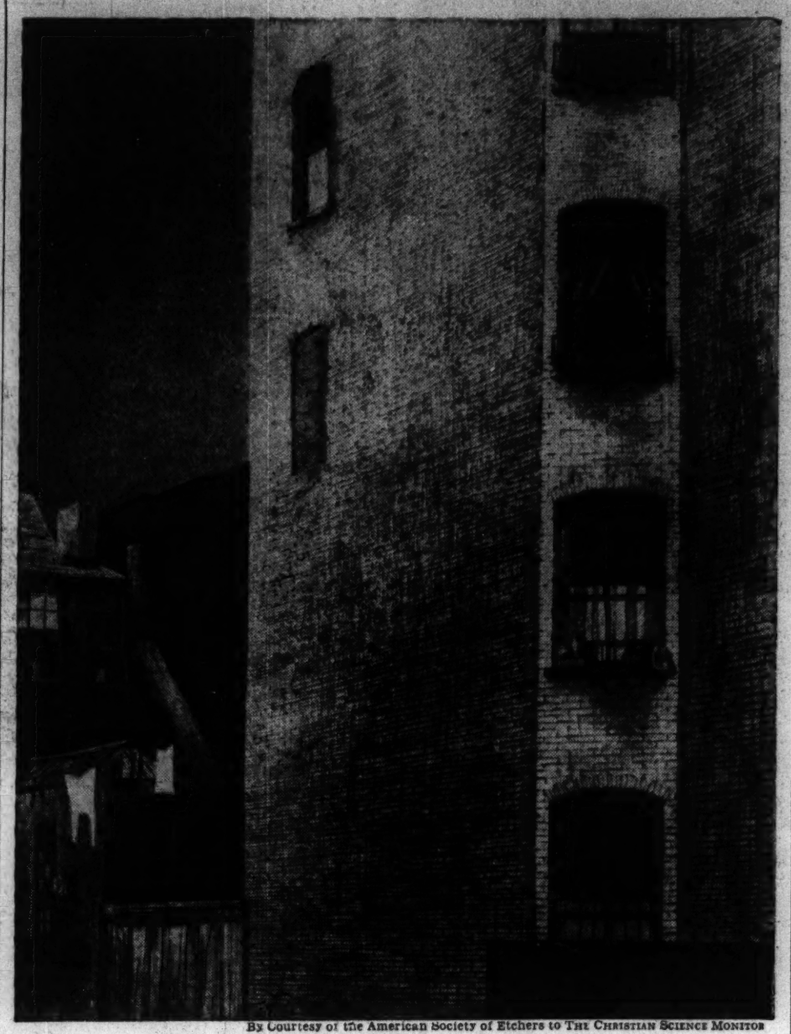

By Courtesy of the American Society of Etchers to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"TENEMENT WALLS": *An Etching by Armin Landech*

ARMIN LANDECH is an American etcher and lithographer who was born in Crandon, Wisconsin, in 1905. Like many contemporary print-makers, he was first trained as an architect, traveling and studying in Europe. His work, however, is authentically American in quality and in subject matter.

New York City is the source of many of Mr. Landech's portrayals in lithography and etching. His handling of the subject shows a knowledge of and an interest in architecture. There is a decided objective realism. It is not photographic realism, but a shrewd translation of surfaces, shapes, and masses into neatly articulated patterns. Boundaries are well-defined, geometric forms compactly indicated. This realism emanates, not from surface matching, stone for stone, but from a calculated adjustment of geometric forms basic in any mass, whether it is organic or inorganic. Abstract design is not the antithesis of, but the touchstone to realism.

Mr. Landech has made plates of "East River" and "York Avenue Tenements." This print, "Tenement Walls," shows his painstaking and thoughtful handiwork; it reveals his skill in textural modulation, and his capacity to achieve fine nuances as well as large architectonic design through judicious manipulation of the medium. While this style in one sense is related to photography, it exceeds the camera in providing countless stresses, accents, and indications that elude the camera lens, or are dissipated in an instantaneous photographic exposure.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Diamonds of Golconda

AS SOON AS I SAW IT, I knew I must have it. "What do you think it's worth?" I asked the dealer. I spoke nonchalantly, artfully concealing the fact that, in my opinion, the diamonds of Golconda did not exceed it in value.

"I haven't really looked at it yet," he replied, getting slowly down from the ladder he was using to reach the highest shelf in the shop. "But I'll see what's in it."

It was a large cardboard box, brown in color, split at one end, filled with a multitude of newspaper cuttings, broad-sheets, and engravings taken from old magazines. The bookseller sat down, took out a notebook, made a few professional marks with a pencil, and set to work to go methodically through the overwhelming, the altogether entrancing pile.

* * *

I cannot tell from what ancient lumber room the separate treasures he took out, one by one, had come: nor who had preserved them, nor with what purpose: nor why they were at this moment being put up for sale. What I do know is that, in my eyes, they glittered like gold dust; they filled the air with the strummings of forgotten orchestras, and the rumble of the traffic outside was displaced by the rustle of curtains rising on a thousand plays.

For, as the bookseller, jotting down a note or a mysterious sign every now and then, slowly heaped them at his elbow, I saw—what I had guessed from the first—that they were nearly all in some way or other connected with the theater:—a program of Doris Keane and Owen Nares in "Romance" in 1916; a light-brown, fading photograph of Charles Mathews, dating from the early years of Victoria, as "Un Anglais Timide," on the edge of a plush chair, nervously clasping his right leg by the ankle; a playbill of the Assembly Rooms in Ashby-de-la-Zouch, where apparently there was a great concert in 1777, the year of Saratoga; a review of a pantomime in which Madame Vestris appeared about 1854; some songs published by the Protestant Alliance; an engraving, after Zoffany, of Garrick flourishing a dagger over the pleading form of Mrs. Cibber, apparently under the light of an eighteenth-century street lamp; a program of "The Man Who Stayed at Home," a spy story that was a great success during the last war; a yellow piece of paper pasted onto a larger sheet, dating the first appearance on the stage of Helen Faucit, Grimaldi, Madame Vestris, Madame Malibran, and Lablache; woodcuts of Mrs. Sophia Baddeley, Mrs. Abington, Mr. Henderson as Bayes in "The Rehearsal" and Edward Shuter as Lovegold in "The Miser."

* * *

As he slowly turned over each of these dusty exhibits, the bookseller made a note on his paper, sixpence here, a shilling there, occasionally a threepence, and once a penny. I saw the sum mounting up. I had a disquieting vision, as the column grew longer and longer, that eventually it would attain to cosmic dimensions. I recalled that the Bodleian First Folio cost £3,000. I remembered that income tax is ten shillings in twenty. I thought of my daughter's school fees. I realized that the rent has to be paid. I sighed gloomily. A piece of paper fluttered to the floor. I stooped and picked it up.

The bookseller was absorbed in contemplation of a green poster of the pantomime of "Puss in Boots" at Covent Garden in December, 1832. Its nineteen scenes evidently fascinated him, as well they might. Who would not wish to see the splendid representation of The Sulphur Temple, with the Longheads played by Messrs. Shortshins, Thickskin, and Wirehair, or the "Good Genius" appearing in her "Radiated Car," or the Spread Eagle Tea Gardens, the Pawnbroker's Shop, and "The Grand Moving Panorama Representing A Trip to Antwerp In the Steam Frigate Rhadamanthus"? In a burst of patriotic fervor, the poster ended "Vivant Rex et Regina," descending (in small print) to commercial principles in its final words, "No Money Returned."

* * *

I glanced at the paper in my hand. It was part of a letter, written to some person who was apparently contemplating a visit to South Africa. Possibly it was addressed to Mrs. Brown-Potter, an actress who, I believe, was famous fifty years ago; for on the desk lay a list of the first saloon passengers aboard the "Garth Castle," sailing for Cape Town, and prominent among them were the names of Mrs. Brown-Potter and Mrs. Brown-Potter's maid. The letter was full of advice about lodgings. A first-class hotel could be got for £3 a week; another, not quite first-class, but keeping a good table, might be had for 35/- but then the letter went off into more strictly personal details.

"I hope you are making money," it said, adding confidently: "We are. We expect to save £200 out of the engagement. I have met a man out here who is inclined to speculate in theatrical business. So I intend to do a flutter on my own account when I return to England." It was signed Henry Doughty. I do not know who Henry Doughty was. I have never heard of him. He may have returned to England, set up a company of his own, and tried to outrival Irving. But, if so, he did not succeed. Some sparks from Irving's torch fell on Alexander, Tree, and Lewis Waller: but, if any descended on Doughty, they ignited no notable conflagration. Touring the smaller provincial cities is probably what he came to in the end. It is not an unhappy conclusion. More than one fortune has been made in that way. Yet, when he wrote that letter, Doughty's breast swelled with greater ambitions, with wider hopes.

* * *

Some of its robust optimism, its financial confidence, entered into me, as I held it in my hand. The rent was not due for another five days. As for school fees, what are scholarships for? And income tax—well, I deliberately thought of other things.

Bracing myself, I demanded: "And what does it all add up to?"

The bookseller, brisk at last, drew a line under his column of figures and, with a quick flourish of his pencil, declared: "A pound."

There is no point in dwelling on my relief. Ecstasy is a ticklish thing to describe. A moment later I was out in the Charing Cross Road, with the cardboard box under my arm.

HAROLD HOBSON

My Land Is Beautiful Above All Others

THE SUN SET IN streaks of crimson behind Jerusalem. The domes and minarets within the walls of the Old City shone with pale rose reflections. On the other side, as we rose on the shoulder of the hill, there were revealed before us the steep descent of the wilderness of Judaea, strange yellow hills streaked with patches of many colors, weird in outline, a desert of mountains; and far, far below, the turquoise blue sheet of the Dead Sea with the blue Jordan winding into it, and the purple-blue dream hills of Moab in a long straight line beyond. No other land is like this land. So soft are the colors and yet so vivid, so immense are the distances, the heights and depths, and yet so near seems the farthest point that can be seen. . . .

It was now fairly dark, and we had only the gray light of gloaming to see by. An Arab by the road side was piping a soft monotonous melody on a shepherd's pipe. . . . We passed among the shadows of the trees, down rough stone steps, through air heavy with the fragrance of pines. We passed through a colonnade of white pillars and climbed down to a large stone platform with a low stone wall about it, which covers a cistern. Here we made our headquarters. . . . .

The supper was stacked up on the stone wall, which also made convenient seats, and the brisk wind heightened our appetites. It was now so dark that we could not see the depth below us that fell away to the east, nor the waters of the Dead Sea. At about half past nine a streak of rose appeared in the east, and deepened and brightened, and out of it bulged the great white moon. . . .

And as the moon rose higher and higher, the Dead Sea reappeared, a sheet of silver. A few of us left the platform, for we wished to sing songs together. We climbed a little farther down the hillside toward the east, where is the foundation stone of the University, a large square white block with two smaller blocks arranged in a pyramid upon it. We meant to sit there, but the wind was so strong and cold that it drove us back, and we found a more sheltered nook on the hillside with stones to sit upon. And there we sang the songs of exile in our own land. Before our eyes passed visions of the Russian ghetto, of the little heder of the rebbele. And behold, below us lay the Dead Sea, near-seeming as if one could touch it, and the wilderness of Judaea.

So great are the heights and depths of my land, so near to one another the tears and the laughter. In my land that is beautiful above all other lands! It is not merely my love, it is not a forcing of sentiment to say that the dust and thistles of Palestine are beautiful. White dust, and gold and purple thistles. And how much more its roses!—From "On the Mount of Olives," by JESSIE E. SAMPTER, in "Memoirs of My People," edited by LEO W. SCHWARZ. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

The Promise

There is promise
In the gray wing
Of a pigeon
In flight across fountains
In the park
Where the children swing.

There is promise
In the river
That begins to swell
And overflow
Its banks,
Fed by water
From the melting snow.

There is promise
In the valley
Where the plowed field
Will soon show
The first shoots
Of wheat and grain—
That almost over night
Spring will surprise
The world again.

M. G.

גאָט הים אונז אָפּ, אז מיר זאָלען נים פאַלען

אז איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבען נעשריבענעם ארטיקעל וועגען קריסטשען סיענס

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures", by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 410), שרייבען: "די קריסטליך-ווישענשאפטליכע פראקטיס (האנדלונג) פאנגט זיך אָן מים קריסטוסים גרונד-טאָן פון האַרמאָ-ניע, 'שרעק זיך נישט'. און זי זאָגט אונז אזוי אָן (וויסענשאפט און געזונט, p. 411, 412): 'צום אלעם ערשטען, פערלענגערט און שוועכט איין דעם מורא פון אייערע פאציענטען וועג איהר גים זיי א מרים-מעגם'. און זי זעצט פאָרט, 'און אויב עם וועט זיך גלייכגלטג אין גאנצען צו בעזייטיגען דעם מורא פון דיין פאציענט וועט דיין פאציענט גענזונט ווערען.'

לאָמיר אָנגעהמען די ווערטער פון יהודה אלס אונזער אייגענע: לאָמיר כסדר האַלטען אין געדאַנק דעם פאקט, או גאָם קען אונז שמוטען, או מיר זאָלען נים פאַלען, און או ער קען אונז 'פאַרשטעלען פאר זיין הערליכקיים אָהן א פעהלער מים גרויס פרייד.' קענען מיר עפעס וועהניגער מחשן פאר זיך אליין ווי דאָס דיזע טעמאַדע וואָס ווייזט אָן, או מיר זאָלען פאַרערען און בעהויפטען אונזער פאַלקאָמענע זעלבסט-חיים, פונקט ווי קריסטוסיען. סויענס לערעמ אונז צו טחשן, בעזויזיגם דעם מורא ווי קיין שום אנדערע זאך קען נים מחשן. גאָם פערהים אונז, או מיר זאָלען נים פאַלען, ווייל אין אמתין איז נימאָ פון וואָס ארשפּוואַלען, אָדער אין וואָס ארויסצופאַלען. עס איז דאָ נאָר איין בעגעגנוואָרם, איין גויסטיג ווירקליכקיים וואו עם בעזיגם זיך נים קיין זיבר, קיין מעות, קיין קראַנקהיים, און קיין מורא. דער מענש, 'אלס גאָמס גלייכבילד', איז אזוי פאַלקאָם עפעקטען, הויבט צו טאָג, און אויף אויבוג ווי גאָם אליין, וועלכער האָם אויהם בעשאפען.

דיזער ענדאַנקען-גאנג הויבט אונז ארויס פון דער נארישקייט פון גלויבען אין אונפערמיידליכער קראַנק-הויט אָדער שלום-מוט, ריין און אונבעפלעקט זייענדי די ענדאַנקען וועלכע קומען צו אונז פון דעם בעפליכען בעפוימה (בעדאַנק), די בעפליכע אונפעליגענע וועדט נים אויפגערעגט, און זי בעקלאָגם זיך קיין כאָל נים איבער מענליכע שוורהם, און זי מראכט נים אויף קיין צרות איבער וועלכע צו דאַנהן. אזוי כיסרע זייענדי די נסיונות (פרויפונגען) פון דער וועלט, אז מאנכע-מאל קענען מיר זיך שמעלען די מראַנע, צו מיר פערלאָנגען אין אמתין צו ענדערען אונזער דענקונגס-מעהיגקייט, וויל בעגעדערט טוט עם וועדען. סרם עדדי דערצעהלט אונז (וויסענשאפט און בעזונט, p. 162), "די ווירקונג פון דיזער וויסענשאפט איז אויפ-צורוהרען דעם מענשליכען בעדאַנק, כדי ער זאָל בייסטען זיין פונדאַמענט און גרונד פון א מאטעריעלען צו א גויסטיגען באזים, אויף וועלכען ער זאָל זיך קענען איבערבעבען צו דער האַרמאָניע פון דעם בעפליכען בעמיימה." מיר וועלען זיכער פרשגרעסירען וועדן מיר וועלען נאָכאָמלגען דים וויליקקיים גאָמס פיהרונג און רעגירונג.

דער פרויפעסדרער אויבזלום פון קריסטשען סיענס קומם צו אונז וואו מיר זאָלען נים זיין דים דיזער בישורה מוהר. "גאָם הָאָם בעמאַכם דעם מענשען אויפ-ריכטיג און אָהרליך. דו דארפסם נים גלייבען אין דעם אמתין רעליגיאָן איז נים בלויז אן אָפּבולאַנץ, וואָס שטעהם אָנגעקרויס בייס בערג פון א שארפ-משופע-דיגען בארג אויפצוהויבען די יעניגע וועלכע זיינען אריבערגעפאלען; אמתיע רעליגיאָן, פערקקהרם, איז א צאָם, וואָס שטעהם אויפין שפיץ פון דעם בארג, צו פערהיטען, אז זיי זאָלען נים פאַלען צום אלעם ער-שטעם." שרייבם דאָקטאָר העררי עמערסאָן פאָסדיק. דאָקטאָר פאָסדיקס ערקלערונג שטימם איין מים די ווערטער פון דעם אפאָסטעל יהודה (א:24, 25: "און צו דעם וואָס איז מעכטיג אייך צו בעהיטען, או איהר זאָלט נים שטרויכלען (פאַלען), און אייך פאַרצושטעלען פאר זיין הערליכקיים אָהן א פעהלער מים גרויסער פרייד, צו דעם אייניגען גאָם, אונזער רעטער, זאָל זיין דער כבוד און די גרויסע, די הערשאפט און מאכם פאר אלע צייטען, סיי יעצם סיי אויף אייביג לאנג." ווער וואָלט נים פאָנגענכען כבוד צו אזא גאָם?

וונן מיר הערען זיך צו צו זיינדע פלעגער און אויפאל, קענען די ערות אונז צושטערען דעם לעבען. אין אונזערע מאָמענטען פון וואהרער פּרובעפאָכטונג, גע-פינען מיר דעם מיפען קוואל פון גויסטיגער מאכם וואָס הקלפם אונז צו דערהויבען זיך אויבער אונזער וואָהרע גרויסקיים. מעגליכקיישען וועלכע ליגען פער-שלאָסען אין אונזער האָם פּאָכאָ, אין נעהמען פּרובעפאָכטונג דאָס וואָס מיר קענען מחשן צו בעגרייפען אין זיך אויבער אונזער וואָהרע גרויסקיים. מעגליכקיישען וועלכע ליגען פער-שלאָסען אין אונזער האָם פּאָכאָ, פויל גרעסער אין העכער וויי מיר קענען בעגרייפען אין זיך פאר-שטעלען, וועדען אָנגעזוכטן בשעת מען מאכם זיך צו אַנערקענען אלס וועדקליך אין בעגעגענערשיג די פאל-קאָמענהיים פון דעם אמתין לעבען.

מיר דארפען זיין זיהר מורא כדי מיר זאָלען קענען צוזוזיך קומען מים דעם יצר-הרע און איהם בייקומען. מיר בעניסען שרייד פון לעבען וועג מיר עגשאָגען זיך מים העלפיישקיים צו דאַנהן איבער דורכפאל און צושטערונג, און בעשליסען מים מפּסקיים אריינצו-מרייבען דיזע פאלשע אירהומיסער פון אונזער בע-וואוסטזיין. א גום-בעקאָנשער שרייבער האָם גזאָגם, "דורכפאל און שלום-מוט זיהען צו אז מיר זאָלען נים צוזוויפקומען מים די יצניגע וועלכע האָבען נים קיין מורא." אין דיזען דור נים קריסטשען סויענס די קריסטליכע וויסענשאפט) צו דער ווילם א בעקרייפ פון דעם מעגשען אלס אייבער וואָס איז אהן פּאָהלער, אהן מורא, אהן נים בעפאלען. דען דער מענש איז נייסטיג, ער איז נעמאכם נעווארפען אין דעם גלייכנים פון נאָם, מערי ביזקער עדדי שרייבם אין "וויסע-

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Intimate Message: Washington

It's Not Easy to Wage Peace ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

Now that the week's headlines have receded a little bit into perspective, two developments stand out above all others:

The United States moved openly and perceptibly toward assuring the world that when the war is over it is going to both help make the peace and help keep it.

All Washington appeared to accept the fact that the continuing absence of any agreement with Russia on postwar intentions is the greatest danger to United Nations postwar unity.

The first of these developments may be headed toward rectifying the second. In any event, it is healthy that the urgency of reaching an understanding with the Soviet Union is being freely discussed and widely recognized. It is clearing the atmosphere and it is clarifying the issues. The tardily but now well-reported editorial in The Times of London of March 10 has helped despite the fact that it was erroneously ballooned by some newspapers as an inspired statement of official British policy. The isolationist press, which doesn't want to see the United States have anything to do with Europe, seemed to be horrified that The Times of London was suggesting that Britain and Russia should have a lot to do with Europe. Actually, the editorial only argued that unless Britain and the Soviet Union work together in support of European security, there will be no European peace.

But The Times did raise one point of deep dispute and thereby brought the issue more frankly into focus in both London and Washington. The presence of Anthony Eden in Washington has given the discussion added pertinance. Certainly The Times seemed to insist that the United Nations ought "willingly and ungrudgingly" to accept Russia's "conception" of the right settlement of its eastern defenses, whatever effect that settlement may have on Poland, the Baltic States, and Finland.

Thus The Times advances a significant but certainly a controversial opinion. It is not widely accepted in Washington and it has not yet been accepted by the British Government. It is a major part of the problem of reaching an American-British-Soviet agreement on postwar collaboration.

Without at all advocating the present Russian position, there is need to understand it more sympathetically. It can best be appraised in American terms. The United States believes that its claims for new western defenses against Japan, 5,000 miles from its territorial frontier, are reasonable, self-evident, and calculated to secure the future peace of the Pacific—certainly high officials have said as much. That is the American case for more Pacific bases which Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox is seeking and which will have to be obtained from somebody. Now, Russia believes that its claims for new western defenses against Germany, a few hundred miles from its territorial frontier, are reasonable, self-evident, and calculated to secure the future peace of Europe. They would have to be obtained from somebody—Poland, the Baltic States, perhaps Finland.

Russia's concern for its western frontiers is not surprising, or particularly unreasonable, if Americans do not look upon their own concern for their Pacific frontiers as surprising, or particularly unreasonable. But the United States Government's view is—and there is reason to believe it is also the British Government's—that Russia's acquisition of better-protected western frontiers cannot be entirely according to its own "conception" and must be subject to United Nations agreement. The United States is prepared to place its claims for better-protected Pacific frontiers on this basis.

Apart from the territorial problem, there are some Americans and British who are greatly apprehensive of a Communized Europe after the war. There is, however, little evidence to suggest that any kind of agreement would affect that issue. A Communized Europe is conceivable, but a democratized Europe is also conceivable, and the outcome will be determined more by the vigor and integrity and leadership of the democracies in carrying forward the war than in any pacts and poultices which try to guarantee the politics and economics of the reconquered countries.

Probably the strongest incentive toward durable postwar unity among the United Nations is assurance from the United States Senate that the United States intends to play a full role in organizing and preserving the common peace. Russia's temptation to seek security in territorial expansion can best be offset by the assurance that the United States is prepared to be a joint guarantor of their mutual security.

The resolution which Senators Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota, Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio, Lister Hill (D) of Alabama, and Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico introduced last Monday, and which would give that assurance, gained new strength and standing by the end of the week. President Roosevelt retrieved himself from the ultracautious greeting he gave it earlier, and on Friday showed that he was very much for it or any other Senate resolution which would achieve a similar end. The initiative in this important action wisely has come from the Senate, and Mr. Roosevelt is not attempting to interfere. But the resolution will have his strong support. The resolution has gained further Senate adherents. It will not win without encountering shrewd, bitter-end isolationist opposition, but it will win if the American people show they want it.

The cause of American participation in the peace was greatly enhanced by the plan of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America published last week in The Christian Science Monitor. It is a simple, challenging, and spiritually motivated statement outlining the pillars of "A Just and Durable Peace."

"If the United Nations of this war," said John Foster Dulles, Chairman of the Federal Council's Peace Commission and principal author of its declaration, "are to continue to be united, the time to cement that unity is now, and the only cement that may work is organized world collaboration. The United States cannot safely postpone showing its hand in that matter."

Rebuilding of Ethiopia Needs Outside Help

Haile Selassie, struggling with problems bequeathed by centuries of internal strife, five years of Italian occupation, and six months of mistrusted British officialdom, would welcome U. S. aid.

By the Associated Press

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — A year has passed since the Ethiopian Government was restored, and Ethiopia still is struggling with problems bequeathed by centuries of internal strife, five years of Italian occupation and six months of mistrusted British officialdom.

His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie, who again heads this govment, cut short his evening walk around the dark palace grounds with his pony-sized Great Dane recently to tell about the year's work. His handshake was firm. The Dane sniffed around, approved, and retired to his corner.

The Emperor said that it is his Government's wish to help the United Nations in the war effort immediately and effectively.

"To do this," said His Majesty, "we are puting at the disposal of the allies all surplus cereals and other produce. The production of rubber, oil seeds, and timber is being energetically stimulated."

He said all machinery and agricultural equipment not vital to the needs of Ethiopia also will be made available for Allied use, as well as troops and other manpower for service abroad.

Proud of Army

"I speak with especial pride of the Ethiopian Army," said His Majesty. "We have 10 regular battalions with all ancillary services under training, and plans completed for the creation of a militia."

The Emperor said he hoped the delays in equipping his forces would be overcome by Lend-Lease aid made available by President Roosevelt.

Speaking of social reforms, he mentioned schemes for resettlement on land provided by the State, and said that the Ethiopian Women's Work Association is establishing centers for child welfare throughout the country.

He was reluctant to discuss economic problems, a natural result of a setup as complicated as a four-engine bomber.

Ethiopia is trying to establish itself in the import-export markets amid a wartime world economy offering unnatural markets that will disappear with the passing of the war.

Yet these war years must be the springboard from which Ethiopia is to start its race against older, better-equipped nations.

By selling grains for troops in the Mideast, the Emperor may establish a firm grain-export market. But the demand for this grain will dwindle with the war end because Canadian wheat can be delivered in Cairo far cheaper than can Ethiopian wheat.

Low Prices

Ethiopian coffee has given way to hides in priority for export simply because hides are more essential to the war effort. Yet the hides which the Allies want, Ethiopia cannot well afford to sell because of low prices. The values are set by the Anglo-American hide "pools" which have seen fit to establish prices below the pre-war cost. The Ethiopians must not only meet these lower prices but also include in their delivered price the freight and insurance costs which are now constituting up to three quarters of the final price on some commodities.

"Unessential" exports have been virtually stalmated. Leopard skins, for instance, used to bring in a tidy sum, but the Ethiopians can't get freight space for them now.

The government has decided that trade must be balanced. Importation of goods must follow export of an equivalent amount. Ethiopia wants cotton goods badly.

Looks to U. S.

Ironware, from nails to plowshares, comes next on the list, followed by salt, sacks (for bagging grain), soap, and sugar.

These might be paid for with the exported grain, but the grain lies at depots while transport priority is being given to thousands of tons of scrap iron.

The Emperor looks largely to the United States to help him solve these and other difficulties. He not only hopes it will buy but that it will help put his factories on their feet.

"American capital and technical advice," he said "are greatly needed in my country and would be welcomed."

Regarding security, the Emperor reminded me that his country is recovering from six years of war and that too much should not be expected.

I had been in at police headquarters and was quite impressed with the caliber of the young smart officers. The police in the training school were trying to emulate West Point precision.

I found the prisons overfull and there were some 150 waiting for the Emperor's signature to their capital sentences. Most of them were held for criminal offences. There weren't many political prisoners.

Lawlessness on the highways is going to be less of a problem now that the Djibuti railroad is opened up. The attacks on convoys have not been so bad as may have been supposed. Some British officers and one American have been shot. The main difficulty is in convincing remote tribes that the Italians whom they were taught for years to sabotage no longer are running things and that these white men are on their side.

Even so, an effort to explain things to guards at local road blocks usually smooths things out, whereas the display of a gun is often fatal. One American officer saved a long argument by brandishing a tommy-gun but almost caused a local war.

Communications Poor

Business has been handicapped further by poor communications, letters taking weeks to reach places even as close as Aden, and one important telegram to London took three weeks.

Nor is the currency situation as clear as crystal. Basic money is the Maria Theresa dollar, a silver coin about as big as an American dollar but rather less than half its value. The effigy of Maria Theresa has been continued since the eighteenth century because the people have learned to recognize that plump lady as indicative of genuine coins. Most of the coins were minted in Bombay and they are all dated 1780.

Said the Emperor, "The scarcity of this medium of internal exchange due to the rise in the price of silver and the mechanical difficulty in arranging for minting during wartime is causing grave embarrassment."

Meanwhile, East African currency is rather freely accepted in large towns. In villages, payment often may be made in kind; sometimes cattle, sometimes salt, sometimes cartridges. A man walking round with two belts of cartridges is graduating from the lower to the middle classes. An upper classman rides a fat mule richly caparisoned and is followed by a string of servants.

Mussolini left the Ethiopians some nice factories and plenty of skilled Italian technicians. It is too bad that security was not consistent with leaving these technicians in their jobs. Only 500 were allowed to stay.

The factories creak. There are cotton mills, sawmills, cement works, shoe factories, cigarette plants. The British don't want Italians in them and the Ethiopians don't want anybody except themselves and maybe some philanthropic Americans.

The roads the Italians built are breaking up. Fine buildings are falling into decay. It isn't the Ethiopians' fault. It isn't anybody's fault. But everything would be solved if only enough philanthropic Americans came along.

Associated Press from OWI

Another Member of the United Nations

Conferring with members of an American military delegation in his palace office, Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, pores over reports as Colonel Bishop (left) and Col. Edwin Clark (right), commanding officer of the United States Eritrean Service Command, look on. This was the Emperor's first camera appearance since becoming a fighting member of the United Nations, according to the Office of War Information.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

Dinner for 140,000 ..... *By Dorothea Kahn*

Imagine the shopping list a person would have, and the ration point calculations he would have to make, if 140,000 hungry servicemen were expected for a dinner party each week. Well, Irwin R. Tucker, volunteer chairman of commissary for the Chicago Service Men's Centers, makes out just such a list—has been doing it ever since the first center opened a year ago last August. He does it in the time he can spare from his business, or maybe he runs his business in the time he can spare from his unpaid commissary job. He enjoys doing it.

To make it a bit more complicated, he has to acquire the food—4,000 pounds of hot dogs, 600 gallons of milk, 1,000 packages of gelatine pudding, 400 dozen doughnuts and so on and on—all without any regular appropriation for it. He just proceeds on the assumption that Chicago businessmen and housewives and other citizens want to do their part in offering hospitality to the thousands of boys who come to Chicago in the course of their war duties. He asks for contributions and generally gets them. They come in, mostly in kind, at the rate of about $14,000 a week.

All food served at the Centers is free. This is not a United Service Organizations activity. The centers are operated by the Chicago Commission on National Defense with the Chicago Park Board acting as the administrative agency. Whatever is done for servicemen in the three centers now open is done as a community gesture of appreciation to the men in service. Chicago's mayor, Edward J. Kelly, is chairman ex-officio.

Mr. Tucker does his "marketing" for the nightly Servicemen's Center parties with the same businesslike methods he uses in his private affairs. He makes out his shopping list well in advance on the basis of careful estimates of what the hungry men will eat. Then, a week ahead of time, his office staff types out "pick-up orders" to call for so many loaves of bread promised by a bakery, so many pledged by another; to get "red hots" donated by this packer and those offered by a small concern on the South Side. Cakes, too, are to be picked up at the receiving centers in residential hotels, where housewives are encouraged to leave them. Then there are many other things that must be purchased with funds donated by those who cannot give food. A gallon of vanilla extract to be used in ice cream made at the Centers; a half gallon of chocolate sirup; three gallons of vinegar, perhaps, and so on. The Park Board furnishes trucks and drivers for the pick-up service. Clerical staff is provided by the Center.

An alert businessman, Mr. Tucker is ever looking for new sources of food supply. A chop suey supper would be nice for a change, he thought one day. So he made a visit to Chinatown and found the Chinese merchants only too happy to contribute their famous dish. The guests disposed of 1,500 gallons of chop suey on the first Chinese night.

Encouraged by this successful party, Mr. Tucker next invited the Italian food manufacturers and dealers to give a spaghetti dinner for the boys. How many yards or miles of the Italian specialty were served Mr. Tucker did not estimate, but he noted that the meat sauce for it was brought to the center in big milk cans. Now there are to be more Italian suppers, and also other national nights, with Poles, Russians, Swedes, Bohemians, and others each contributing their national dishes and sending their pretty girls to act as hostesses.

With about 5,900 donors in his card index file, Mr. Tucker finds it impossible to tell of all the interesting contributions. They have come from taxi drivers, trade unions, residents of a fashionable hotel, millinery manufacturers, and many other groups. Mr. Tucker's appeal is rather hard to resist. "What we are trying to do for these boys," he says in a letter he writes asking for contributions, "is inconsequential when compared with the sacrifices many of them are being called upon to make in the war for the preservation of our American way of life. Won't you do your bit to help?" He insists, however, that he uses no pressure. He doesn't want anyone to feel forced to give. What he most desires is regular, week-in, week-out contributions. There is a particular need, he notes, for more cakes. They get about 4,000 a month now and usually run short. They could use 6,000. While homemade cakes are preferred, store cakes, too, are welcomed.

Mr. Tucker's job sounds formidable, but he finds it interesting. His regular occupation is that of food jobber. As President of the Food Products Club of Chicago, he was asked 18 months ago to serve on a committee to provide refreshments for the Centers, and he just naturally took over. He carries on the work with system and says he doesn't find it at all burdensome. He's glad he can do something to make the boys feel at home in Chicago.

To Change the Subject:

Maybe Yankee Doodle Was Shopping in Wartime ..... *By Jessie Ash Arndt*

Way, way back, in the days of my childhood—days when c-a-n-d-y was the first word I learned to spell—it seems to me I remember a version of "Yankee Doodle" which went about like this:

Yankee Doodle went to town
To buy a stick of candy;
Stuck a feather in his hat
For Yankee Doodle Dandy.

If your versions do not tally, perhaps it is because you were not as enthusiastic about the subject of Yankee Doodle's mission as I was. It may even have been invented especially for my amusement. But that is all beside the point.

The point which has been brought suddenly and, indeed, poignantly to my attention is that Yankee Doodle went to get a stick of candy and came back with a feather in his hat. Always before, this had seemed to me a jaunty gesture, one that indicated the whole expedition was a gay and successful one. But recent experiences have convinced me I was mistaken.

Alas for Yankee Doodle, I have been forced to the conclusion that the reason this beloved character came back with the feather was that the candy store had substituted feathers for peppermint sticks. Sugar was short!

Not only do I know, now, why Yankee Doodle wore that feather, but also I have a fellow feeling for him. I know what it means to go to a candy counter for a chocolate or a peppermint and to come out with a peanut or a potato chip, or even empty handed.

If you don't believe it, just drop casually into your favorite candy store and try to buy a pound of chocolates. You will undoubtedly find a tray or two with a scattering of sugar wafers in pinks and greens and yellows. There may also be a neat pile of peanut brittle, and perhaps a handful of crunchy sticks with a thin coating of chocolate. Then, if you are persistent, you may be able to persuade the salesgirl to bring out from its seclusion, behind a barricade of boxes, the one tray of chocolate bonbons. Of these, she may permit you to purchase as many as a quarter or perhaps even half a pound.

But, take courage, there are other things to buy. The gingham dog and the calico cat, side by side on the showcase sat [with apologies to Eugene Field]. There are delightful varieties which may now be found at nearly every candy counter. There are large ones and small ones, some with red bows around their necks and some with pink or blue ones. You can carry them under one arm, perch them on one shoulder or drag them along behind you—much in the same triumphant way that Yankee Doodle rode his pony, or stuck the feather in his hat. Come to think of it, maybe his pony was a calico one!

Maybe it was a gingerbread one. You can get cookies at the candy counter now, plain round or square ones or those in the shape of gingerbread men, or rabbits or chickens. Yes, indeed, there is variety to be had at the candy counters these days. Maybe Yankee Doodle wasn't so disappointed after all.

You know, even if he was, there's something about the jaunty way he stuck that feather in his hat that I like. I believe it's the American way. Yes, sir, you can count on us to follow it. The next time I go in for chocolates and come out with a toy cat, you won't hear me complaining. No, sir, you'll hear me whistling "Yankee Doodle!"

Madame Chiang Proves Adept In Chicago Press Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 22—"Mistress of the press conference" is a title that might be added to those already carried with distinction by Madame Chiang Kai-shek. For her Saturday afternoon audience to the press of Chicago was a triumph. In it she revealed once more the qualities that have won for her the respect and affection of the American people—her gentleness and consideration for others, her poise, and her keen knowledge of her country's problems, combined with a quickness of wit that kept her mistress of the situation every moment.

Press conferences have developed in recent years into an important instrument of journalism. Reporter's provocative questions often draw out the speaker to a point beyond that which he reaches in his carefully prepared address. But for this very reason, the press conference is thin ice for the visiting celebrity. He can quite easily go through it if he speaks impulsively.

Madame Chiang proved herself fully equal to this type of interview. With some 30 or 40 reporters gathered round in a hotel parlor to pellet her with questions, she received the correspondents as if they were guests in her home, putting all at ease with a friendly smile.

Each one seemed to interest her tremendously, whether it touched on political, social or cultural subjects. She evaded only those with political implications, as, for example, one as to whether she thought Anthony Eden was here to carry on postwar planning. He hadn't confided in her, she said, so she couldn't say. Her parry brought a laugh from the group. But on important questions touching her own country, she spoke with authority and directness.

What does China most need in the way of American aid? Planes and more planes. Could a front-door, a port, be opened? China has no Navy—it would be done only if the United States would do it and about that you'd have to ask Secretary Knox. Would China welcome Russia as an ally? China welcomes all people who hold human freedom as a goal. And does that include Russia? a reporter asked pointedly. Madame replied that it certainly does.

When a woman in Salvation Army uniform asked her a question about the work of the Salvation Army in China, Madame's eyes brightened and her mood softened. She spoke gratefully of the "Army's" work for her "warphans." For a moment it was as if she were having an intimate conversation with the social worker. But when the Salvationist asked her if it would not be possible to send warm garments for Chinese relief, Madame Chiang suddenly became the statesman again.

Right now, she said, China needs most of all planes and munitions; it cannot afford shipping space for comforts. The big thing now is to shorten the war. When the struggle is won, then will be time for relief work.

In the midst of the conference, Madame Chiang noticed an elderly man standing. She stopped to ask one of her party to see that he was given a chair. But later, when this gentleman discussed peace plans with her, she did not hesitate to give him the full force of her argumentative powers. The questioner wanted her approval of some form of world court of public opinion which would keep the peace without the use of force. She reminded him of Manchuria and declared the world needs a police force just as a city does. The press group openly showed its approval of her well-documented reply.

A question from a Negro reporter brought an unexpected answer. The reporter asked her for "a message to the Negro press." Madame paused a moment and a puzzled look came over her expressive face. Why should anyone differentiate, she asked, between Negro newspapers and others? All are Americans who are born and reared in this country, aren't they? Isn't the United States a cauldron of races and peoples? The Negro reporter seemed satisfied with her answer.

The social highlight of Madame Chiang's visit was a reception given Friday by the Consul General for China, Chang Lok-chen. The grand ballroom of the Drake Hotel was transformed with masses of fresh pear blossoms and golden forsythia, shipped here for the occasion for it is still winter in Chicago. Madame Chiang made a brief appearance, looking refreshed after a rest in her hotel suite. The greeting at the station had been tumultuous, but Madame insisted today that Chicago had done her good. She used the phrase "high, wide, and handsome" to describe her mood. The slang sounded amusing, coming from a woman of exquisite manners and speech. It heightened the impression she gives of being part American.

Chinese Honor Her

CHICAGO, March 22 (AP)—Chinese from a dozen mid-continental cities jammed Chicago's Chinatown Sunday for a glimpse of Madame Chiang Kai-shek.

Three thousand strong they came—from Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo, Ohio; from Huntington, W. Va.; from Milwaukee and Madison, Wis.; from St. Paul, Detroit, St. Louis, and from outlying Illinois cities.

There was even a delegation from Houston, Texas, more than 1,000 miles away.

With hundreds of whites and Negroes they cheered the wife of the Chinese Generalissimo as she drove to a hall packed with Chinese leaders to whom she spoke in Kuo-yu, the Mandarin dialect which is the official language of the Chinese Republic.

From the Chinese and their benevolent and relief societies Mme. Chiang was presented checks totaling $70,000 for war relief.

During the afternoon Mme. Chiang received the Czechoslovakian Medal of Liberation from two Czechoslovakian men and a woman in native festival costume.

Near-Socialist Setup Aids New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—New Zealand's peacetime plans designed to push toward near-Socialism and effect a state of economic equality have proved valuable since the war with the Axis began.

These Government plans covered a wide field and were operating before the war began. They ranged from trade control to social security and all have been capable of alignment for war purposes.

Regulation of foreign trade which began in New Zealand nine months before the war helped smooth the transition to wartime economy in which the importing of nonessentials by a nation long largely dependent upon foreign supplies for key needs was restricted. But, more than that, it stimulated expansion of home manufactures at what proved to be almost the last moment at which the necessary new equipment could be procured abroad for the new factories and the plant expansion which followed.

Foreign Exchange

Peacetime control of foreign exchange, designed to help build depleted foreign credits, gave a complete knowledge for the first time of just how those credits were being spent. It also provided so useful a check on the use of foreign exchange that it was not until the fall of France that it was thought necessary to register the foreign bondholdings of New Zealanders.

The same thing is true of Government intervention in various fields. Resented at the time, this enabled the mobilization of the country for total war at a pace unapproached elsewhere in the British Empire.

This is true in the transport field where the whole setup has had to be made over to meet long-term cuts in gasoline supplies, made greater by Japan's intervention in the war and its conquest of the rubber-growing regions. The existing control organization proved a rapid way of redrawing the transport map and co-ordinating operations so as to carry out essential functions as economically as possible.

Experience in Industry

In guiding the expansion of wartime industry and the curbs on those plants which could spare labor and plant for more essential work the Bureau of Industry, established to guide a peacetime development of manufacturers, proved valuable. And in handling the marketing of surplus products which resulted in wartime problems because of the sudden shutting down of foreign markets the Internal Marketing Department, primarily organized merely to control home consumption of the dairy industry's products, the overseas sale of which have been governmentally controlled for years, expanded into new usefulness.

Even the social security setup helped. The national register which was taken before the war began was the foundation for later registrations of manpower and enabled checks of subsequent enrollments. The free hospitalization of social security proved adaptable to caring for sick and wounded soldiers. The pensions set-up of the plan covered veterans of World War II discharged from the fighting forces.

Back in 1936 the Government began a large-scale public works program which it determined to mechanize as far as possible. Later Public Works Minister Robert Semple disclosed that the plant obtained for this program was what made possible the big airfields expansion in New Zealand and other islands of the South Pacific and that the program could not have been carried out without it.

Some of these measures were crisis measures, but the prewar world was a crisis world and, although New Zealand government leaders never ceased to hope for a peaceful settlement of the European situation, it must be confessed that hope finally receded.

Because of this fact and because of the realization that the British Empire faced a much greater threat than ever before—a menace in which Tokyo was gravitating to the side of Rome and Berlin, the New Zealanders took a prewar step which proved how forward looking they were. In the Pacific, a place of great distances and one in which naval weakness was foreseen in the event of a fresh conflict, they determined to adopt a policy of air defense.

That led to the formation of New Zealand's first striking force, one which far exceeded the handful of full-time soldiers which previously composed the only non-naval establishment here. It led to the recruitment of many New Zealanders able for the first time to carve out a career as aviators in combat units, and to a great enlargement of ground organization. It also led to the pushing of a big airfield construction plan.

The outcome of this was that after 15 months of war the New Zealand pledges under the British Empire air training plan were being met and other dominions were distanced in speed and extent of air development. For some time there remained a weakness. New Zealand had planned to equip its force with most modern machines, but meant to get them from Great Britain. When war came the British wanted those machines for other work. But this weakness has been remedied since Japan entered the war.

McNutt Advisors Cut to Nine

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—A new Management-Labor-Agriculture Advisory Committee of nine members has been appointed by Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, to succeed a 17-member group.

The old Management-Labor Policy Committee recommended the appointment of a new and smaller committee. It said the old committee had been helpful in advising with the Manpower Commission during the past ten months but that the "maximum force of full and complete co-operative effort of government, labor, agriculture and industrial management has not yet been brought to bear on manpower problems."

The three industry members of the old committee—Eric Johnston, President, U. S. Chamber of Commerce; Frederick Crawford, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, and R. Conrad Cooper, Vice-President, Wheeling Steel Corporation—remain members of the new committee.

Philip Murray and William Green, presidents of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor respectively are members of the new committee and a representative of the Railroad Brotherhoods will be appointed. Labor members sat on the old group but Messrs. Murray and Green were not members.

E. A. O'Neal, President, American Farm Bureau Federation, and James Patton, President, National Farmers Union, remain on the new committee, and A. S. Goss, Master of the National Grange, becomes a new member.

Each principal will be represented by an alternate. When the alternates are unable to reach unanimous decisions, the principals will be called upon and if they fail to reach a unanimous decision, majority and minority reports will be filed with Mr. McNutt.

Mr. Johnston, who was chairman at the first meeting of the new committee Saturday remarked that "this looks like a peace conference." He said that only organizational matters were discussed but that the Committee would work on the voluntary method of solving manpower problems as far as possible. He declined to discuss national service legislation, which is opposed by Mr. McNutt.

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

Trudy and the Tree House

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Author of "Away Goes Sally," "The Littlest House," "Houseboat Summer," etc.

There were seven little girls in the Pratt family and Trudy was the littlest, the prettiest, and the naughtiest of the seven. Her real name was Gertrude, but everyone called her Trudy.

After the first three little girls, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt decided that it would be easier to tell the children apart if they were named in alphabetical order. As, by pure chance, the eldest little girl had been called Ann, and the second Barbara, and the third Claire, it was easy to go on naming them. Soon there was Deborah, and next year came Emily, and then came Francesca. And last of all came Gertrude.

The six other little Pratt girls loved having so many sisters to play with, but Trudy didn't—at least not always.

"I can't go anywhere or do anything without having a sister around!" she fumed. "I wish I were a bird and had a nest high up in a tree, and then I could be by myself sometimes."

"What a very naughty thing to say," said Mummy. "You don't mean that, Trudy."

"Oh, yes, I do!" insisted Trudy. "Girls, girls, girls, nothing but girls! I would like to be a bird!"

Beach by the Lake

The Pratts spent their summers in a wide low house on a beach by a great lake, ten or fifteen miles away from the city where they lived during the rest of the year. There were tall trees about them, and in front of the cottage a clean crescent of sand, stretching for several miles with scarcely a stone in it big enough to stub a toe against. The water was so shallow that the children could wade and wade far out in it before it was deep enough for swimming. And the lake was so big that usually they couldn't see the opposite shore. But they could see the freighters going by in the distance, and at night a glow of red fiery light in the east when the steel mills beyond the city poured out the slag to cool.

Such a great lake of course had storms. The children had seen the water whipped up to sudden gray waves edged with whitecaps, and watched the sailing boats hurrying home, under reefed sails, their masts at a dangerous slant. But usually the water lapped and lapped quietly at the smooth sand, in ripples no higher than Trudy's finger, just big enough to make a gentle sound to listen to as she went to sleep at night.

There were many clams in the shallows, clams fond of going about. They left tracks behind them in long even lines, which curled and crossed each other like some kind of foreign handwriting. Trudy could see every curlicue through the clear warm water, but she could never read the writing of the clams, hard as she tried.

Too Many Girls

So, being a peppery little girl, after she had in vain leaned over the clam's message, she would grow furious with them, and catch them up and throw them about, to splash her wading sisters, until a whole war of clams would begin, and Mummy, sitting with her reading on the platform under the maple trees by the cottage, would seize her megaphone and call,

"Children! children! No roughhousing! Trudy, I said, no! Come up here with me if you can't be good."

And when Trudy, spattered and rebellious, would scuff her barefooted way across the sand, Mummy would shake her head and sigh,

"Why can't you be good, Trudy?"

And Trudy would shake her curly head and sigh and mutter darkly, "There are just too many of us, Mummy!"

Marsh Treasures

Every day Mr. Pratt drove into the city after breakfast, taking the ditched road across the marsh. The children weren't supposed to go into the marsh. The ground was uncertain. Sometimes a step would bring the stepper suddenly down two feet into black ooze. There was always the exciting chance that a child might disappear altogether.

What did happen was that disobedient children got very hot and dirty in the marsh. They also came back with stories of the snakes they had seen, and carrying beady-eyed turtles, with yellow dots on their plated shells and sometimes initials and even dates cut in crude letters along the shell edge, just above the scarlet trimming.

Trudy usually had several turtles in a pen—different ones so that they wouldn't grow tired of captivity. She raced them, fastened to cardboard box chariots, their traces of strings tied through small holes which Daddy patiently drilled at the very edge of their shells. Her favorite was a big one with C. P. on its back. Somewhere she had heard of the battle of Lake Erie, when Commodore Perry fought the British at Put-In Bay and changed defeat into victory in the war of 1812. During acorn wars with her sisters, she too, liked to shout, "We have met the enemy and they are ours!" She was certain that the Commodore had had the turtle with him as a mascot during the battle.

"A turtle couldn't live a hundred and thirty years," Mummy declared.

Trudy fixed bright eyes on Mummy.

"How long can they live?" she asked.

"I don't know exactly," Mummy admitted.

Trudy was triumphant.

"If you don't know for sure, Mummy, maybe they can live for hundreds and hundreds of years. This one has anyhow. I happen to know."

Trudy Has Her Way

There was no end to the things naughty Trudy happened to know.

That evening Trudy was sitting as usual on Daddy's lap. She never waited for her turn.

"The rest of you are too heavy, and I don't wiggle," she'd say, racing for his knees. And, once in place, she would say to any sister who dared dispute her right,

"I'm the youngest! I'm the baby! No, Daddy, don't put me down or you'll be sorry."

Maybe she meant she'd cry, or maybe she meant she'd kick, or maybe she meant she'd never come back, or maybe she meant nothing at all. But she clung so hard and looked so sweet that she usually had her own way. Naughty Trudy! And after a while, everyone took it for granted that her place was on Daddy's knee.

Well, she was sitting there, watching a robin taking worms to her babies in their nest, and suddenly she exclaimed,

"I know what!"

And Mummy said, "What do you know?"

And Trudy said,

"I know what I want for my birthday."

And then Ann and Barbara stopped playing jacks to listen, and Claire looked up from her book, and Debby stopped swinging, and Emily looked down from the crotch in the maple overhead where she was sitting, and Francesca asked over her doll's head,

"Well, what, Trudy?"

And Trudy said,

"I want a house in a tree all for myself."

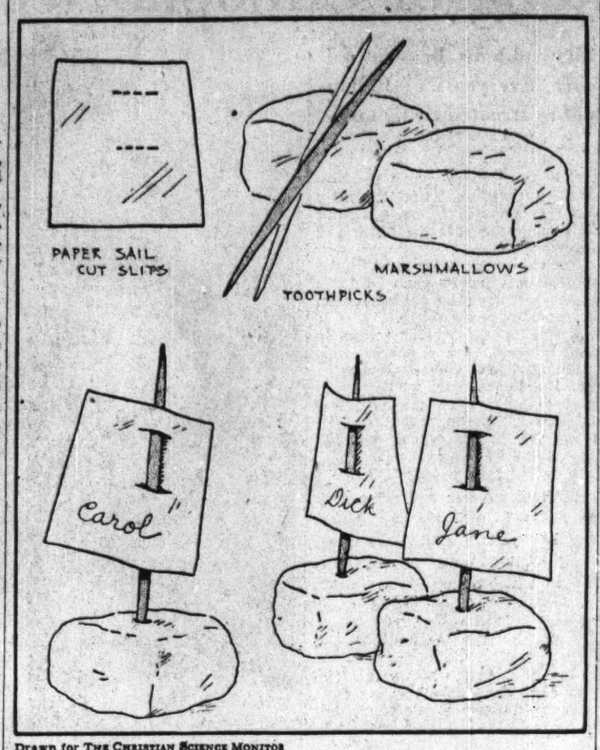
And Mummy said, "That's a pretty big want, Trudy."

And half her sisters said, "Mercy!" and half said, "Oh, what a wonderful idea!"

Daddy said nothing.

But his gaze wandered off a little dreamily among the branches.

(Read about Trudy's tree house next Monday.)



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Marshmallow Boat Parties

Fun With Things We Make—4

By Nina R. Jordan

Author of "American Dolls in Uniform," "The Home Toy Shop," etc. Illustrated by the Author

A fleet of white marshmallow boats makes fun for a party table. Plain white sails always look well, but the boats might be equipped with sails in color—perhaps red sails for boys, blue for girls. Having your good times with simple things like this is the patriotic thing to do these days.

There's no trick at all to making marshmallow boats. Cut out a paper sail, write or letter a name on it, and slip the sail down onto a toothpick. Stick the toothpick on down into a plump marshmallow and presto!—a snow-white ship is full-rigged, ready to be launched on its hot chocolate ocean.

Steaming Cups

The marshmallow will soften and partly dissolve in the steaming cup. A young guest will probably pick up his dissolving ship by its mast and devour the ship before the sail has a chance to topple over in his cup.

Marshmallow boats are nice for times other than children's parties. They're fun for the family, too. For Easter, you could have boat sails of purple or green paper and on them write "Happy Easter" to each member of your family.

For a person who is going away—perhaps a soldier or sailor—the sail might read "Happy Landing" or "Favorable Voyage," or whatever seems most suitable for that particular guest.

Ready for a Surprise

The clever thing to do is to prepare your boat materials well ahead of time. Cut a number of paper sails and cut the slits in them. Put these sails, along with a supply of toothpicks, right in the marshmallow package. (A pencil stub would be a wise addition.)

Wrapping these items in waxed paper will keep them from getting all powdery from the marshmallows. Then your complete equipment is ready to use at a second's notice. You can pop a marshmallow boat into a visitor's cup of hot cocoa quicker'n scat. And won't the visitor be surprised!

Hint: A paper sail should be of light-weight paper, so the boat won't be topheavy and capsize. If you dip the lower ends of toothpicks in water they will puncture the marshmallows more easily.

(Watch for a story about paper boat favors on April 12)

All These Were At The Party Too

The following girls and boys also sent in good pictures: Ann Elizabeth Cole, four, Los Angeles, California; John Marsh, four, Presidio of Monterey, California; Lenore Coe Hendricks, four, Larchmont, New York; Kay Truedson, five, Indianapolis, Indiana; Ann. Exo, five, Orlando, Florida; Valerie Napkie, five, Los Angeles, California; Barbara Fields, five, Seattle, Washington; John Stephens, five, Nashville, Tennessee; Janet Robbie, five, Ridgewood, New Jersey; Nancy Scott Moore, six, Waynesburg, Pennsylvania; Judith Higgins, six, Winchester, Massachusetts; Robert Knudson, six, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts; Douglas R. Kuester, seven, Chicago, Illinois; Dick Losch, seven, Omaha, Nebraska; Gingy Lunding, seven, Highland Park, Illinois; Barbara K. Stephens, seven, Nashville, Tennessee; Alfred Everest, seven, Johnstown, New York; Jane Stephens, eight, Nashville, Tennessee; David Marsh, eight, Presidio of Monterey, California; Loretta Ann Meyer, eight, Pomona, California; Philip W. Stowe, nine, New Haven, Connecticut; Ellen Baber, nine, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; David Jolkovski, nine, Englewood, New Jersey; Hamlet Guarini, ten, Medford, Massachusetts; Dorothy L. Pape, ten, Los Angeles, California; Charles Roger Hilliker, ten, Rochester, New York; Lyle Morgan, eleven, Sioux City, Iowa; K. Emerson Robbie, Jr., eleven, Ridgewood, New Jersey; Patricia Anne Rekers, eleven, Hamilton, Ohio; and Jacquelyn Vaughn, twelve, Miami, Florida.

P. S.—Please be sure to put your names, addresses and ages, on the pictures or stories you send in.

Richard and Big Dog Bruno

"R-R-R-Woof," said Big Dog Bruno. "Come along Richard, Mrs. Brown Hen has hatched some new chickens. I heard the egg-shells break yesterday. Let's go and see her take them for a walk."

"How lovely!" cried four-year-old Richard, a sturdy little figure with brown curly hair, his hands deep in the pockets of his blue dungarees.

"R-R-R-Woof," said Big Dog Bruno softly. "Hush! Here they come. Why, they are very strange chickens. They are such a funny greeny color, and look at their large feet and big beaks. R-R-R-Woof, Mrs. Brown Hen," he barked. "What a funny family you have!"

"Don't be rude. Crrrk-Crrrk," said Mrs. Brown Hen. "Come, my dears, we will walk through Green Grass Lane to the pond and back along the road as far as the kitchen door to get some tit-bits. Crrrk-Crrrk. All in a line, one behind the other, and I will lead the way. Crrrk-Crrrk."

"Come with me, Richard," barked Big Dog Bruno. "We'll run round the road the other way and meet them at the pond at the bottom of Green Grass Lane.

"Why, look," said Big Dog Bruno, "there's Mrs. Brown Hen, and she has lost all her chickens."

The "Chicks" That Swam

"R-R-R-Woof," cried Big Dog Bruno. "Just fly onto my back, Mrs. Brown Hen, and hold tightly to the thick hair round my neck, and we will swim out and bring them back."

Up flew Mrs. Brown Hen onto his back and off swam Big Dog Bruno to the middle of the pond after the chicks.

"Crrrkety-Crrrrk, Crrrkety-Crrrk!" cried Mrs. Brown Hen, trying to reach them with her beak. "Get onto Big Dog Bruno's back and he will bring us all safely to land."

"R-R-R-Woof," growled Big Dog Bruno. "Look how they are enjoying themselves. They can swim all right. Mrs. Brown Hen, your new family are not chicks but ducklings! Mrs. Duck is over there and she will look after them because she can swim in the pond too. Richard and I will hunt for some brown chicken eggs for you, and if you spread your wings over them and keep them warm the chicks will soon be strong enough to break the shells and you will have such a nice new family. R-R-R-Woof."

"Crrk-Crrk-Crrk," said Mrs. Brown Hen, "that is so very kind of you. Will it take you very long to find the eggs, because I would like to start hatching them right away?"

"I saw some down by the rick this morning!" cried Richard. "Let's go and get a basket and look for them now."

So off they went at once because Mrs. Brown Hen was so eager to have the eggs. She was so happy at the thought of sitting on them that she said, "Crrrk-k-k-k" all the way without taking a breath.

They looked in the hedge, in the stables, in the cow-shed, and round by the big hayrick, and soon they had their basket full of lovely brown eggs.

"R-R-R-Woof," said Big Dog Bruno. "Where would you like to have your nest, Mrs. Brown Hen?"

A New Nest

"I saw a snug little hole by the side of the rock," said Mrs. Brown Hen. "If you will put the eggs in there and pull some hay up in front so that no one can see me, it will make a lovely quiet nest, Crrk-Crrk."

"May we come sometimes and see how you are getting on?" asked Richard. "And would you like us to bring you something to eat, Mrs. Brown Hen?"

"You are very good," said Mrs. Brown Hen. "And will you bring me some water too, because I must stop on my nest and keep the eggs warm?"

So they took her some corn and some water every morning and crept softly away again without even saying "Good morning," because Mrs. Brown Hen said she must not be disturbed on any account.

And then, when they arrived at the nest one morning, "Crrrrrrrr-Crrrrrrrrrk," said Mrs. Brown Hen, "my baby chicks have hatched out, and if you are very quiet you may look at them." She lifted one wing. "Aren't they lovely!" she said.

There, in the nest, were six of the dearest little fluffy yellow chicks you ever saw nestling close to her warm feathers.

"Crrrrrrrrrk," she said again, and lifted the other wing, and there were six more on the other side! "Tomorrow I shall take them for a walk," said Mrs. Brown Hen.

Happy Family

Mrs. Brown Hen was very pleased when Big Dog Bruno led them through the orchard the next morning.

"Crrk-Crrrk, my dears," said she, "we must come here every day until you all get big and strong and able to look after yourselves."

Richard flung himself down full length on the grass. Big Dog Bruno lay with his head on his outstretched paws keeping a watchful eye on the chicks lest they lose themselves in the long grass; and Mrs. Brown Hen stretched out her wings with a contented Crrrrk.

"Chip, Chip," cried the chicks as they chased one another in and out of the long grass. "Watch us play hide-and-seek!"

"I'm much taller than all of you!" cried one, hopping on to Richard's leg.

"No you're not," cried all the others as they hopped up in a row beside him. "We're as big as you are now, Chip-Chip, Chip-Chip."

After that they all went down into the orchard every morning and the chicks grew so tame that they would jump on to Richard's knee and take crumbs of biscuit from his hand. They would even perch on Big Dog Bruno's paws.

Said Mrs. Brown Hen, "This is the happiest family I have ever had, Crrrk-Crrrk."

Sleighbells at Night

There are no bells in all the world
As sweet as sleighbells over snow,
The horses arch their necks to hear
That pretty music as they go.

If it is dark, you cannot see
The horses curvetting and prancing,
Yet you would know to hear the bells
That those who shook them must be dancing.

E. C.

Jack Horner's Party

Soldiers' Camp scene by Kent Wright, seven, of Belmont, Massachusetts; Girl Skating, by Jane E. Cranfield, six, of Weymouth, Massachusetts; Landscape, by Lois Jean Paul, seven, of Glendale, California; Airplane Flight, by Edward Billy Russell, eight, of Pasadena, California.

Runaway Sunbeams

"Dandelions! Dandelions!"
Call the rain drops, as they pass:
The sun has lost her children—
They're hiding in the grass!

MARION DOYLE

Memo for Your Shopping List

You may be unable to get your full supply of Nazareth underwear, because of war conditions.

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The Nazareth label has been a guide to good underwear for 57 years—look for it.

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Campers take part in all farm activities: can vegetables, raise some of own potatoes; woodcraft; shop; swimming; free riding; tennis; hiking in the Green Mts. 22nd year. $220 fee. Booklet.
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Director: MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER
300 BELT AVENUE ST. LOUIS, MO.

Church for Aircraft Workers Built in Their Spare Time

BALTIMORE, Md., March 22 (AP)—It's just a little church, just 60 feet long and not much over 25 feet wide, but it means a lot to a sturdy group of workingmen, many of them employed at the Glenn L. Martin aircraft plant.

The workers are justly proud of their church. They built it themselves in their spare time. Much of the construction material came from airplane propeller packing cases donated by the Martin Company.

The cornerstone of the edifice named the Fellowship Church—will be laid next Sunday. The first formal service will be held Easter Sunday.

The church proper, the walls, nave, apse, belfry, steeple and stained glass windows, came in about 100 sections from York, Pa. The building is of white, asbestos shingle construction. About 2,000 feet of pine flooring and much of the scaffolding and the wood used for repair came from the packing cases.

The church, located on Bowley's Quarter Road, Middle River, has a basement with two Sunday School rooms, an auditorium and a boiler room. There are three acres of grounds.

The pastor, the Rev. Otto Lehman, is a former wood shop worker at Martin's. The chairman of the building committee is Daniel G. Blake, night foreman in the wood shop.

Press Organizes to Support New War Bond Victory Drive

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—The nation's press was asked by a newly formed Allied Newspaper Council today to get behind the Treasury's $13,000,000,000 second Victory Drive and help bring the War to the earliest possible conclusion.

The Council was organized by a group of editors and publishers representing various newspaper organizations after they had met with Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief-of-Staff.

Describing the Victory Drive which starts April 12 as the "greatest financial undertaking in the history of the world," the Council said:

"No matter how much of their money individuals are currently investing in War Bonds, it is essential that their buying be stepped up for the period of the drive. Pay roll deductions are producing approximately $400,000,000 a month. Additional War Bond purchases total approximately $500,000,000 a month. The April goal for nonbank subscriptions is $8,000,000,000 out of a total of $13,000,000,000.

"This money can be raised only through investment in more Government bonds by every man, woman and child. . . .

"This war should not be permitted to continue one minute longer than is absolutely necessary if we are to save the needless loss of precious lives and avoid the useless spending of money. If those of us on the home front fail to do our part in every possible respect, the end of this horrible conflict will be tragically delayed."

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Bedfordshire
Bedford: Corn Exchange, May 17. (For hour see local announcement.)

Cambridgeshire
Cambridge: Guildhall, 7:30 p. m., May 4.

Cumberland
Carlisle: 3 p. m., May 1.

London
London (Ninth Church): Church Building, Marsham Street, Westminster, 7 p. m., May 20.

Nottinghamshire
Nottingham (Second Church): Church Edifice, 72A Mansfield Road, 7 p. m., May 18.

Shropshire
Oswestry: Masonic Hall, Roft Street, 3 p. m., April 11.

Yorkshire
Doncaster: Congregational Church, Hallgate, 7:30 p. m., May 17.

York
Tempest Anderson Hall, Museum Gardens, 7 p. m., May 11.

Scotland

Midlothian
Edinburgh (First Church): Usher Hall, Lothian Road, 8 p. m., May 18.

United States

Alabama
Sheffield: Church Edifice, East Seventh Street, 8 p. m., April 2.

California
Alameda: Church Edifice, Central Avenue at Walnut Street, 8 p. m., March 30.
Bell (First Church, Bell and Maywood): Church Edifice, 6305 Vinevale Avenue, 3 p. m., March 28.
El Segundo: El Segundo High School Auditorium, 640 Main Street, 8 p. m., April 1.
Los Angeles (First Church): Church Edifice, 1366 South Alvarado Street, 3 p. m., April 3.
Merced: Merced Women's Clubhouse, 707 Twenty-second Street, 8 p. m., April 2.
Needles: Church Edifice, 707 Third Street, 8 p. m., March 29.
Ocean Beach (auspices Sixth Church, San Diego): Ocean Beach Methodist Church, Sunset Cliffs Boulevard, 3 p. m., March 28.
Oceanside: Christian Church, Topeka and South Freeman Streets, 3 p. m., March 28.
Richmond: Richmond Club House, 1125 Nevin Avenue, 8 p. m., April 2.
Roseville: Church Edifice, 145 Park Drive, 8 p. m., April 1.
San Bernardino: Church Edifice, 736 E Street, 8 p. m., March 30.

Connecticut
Norwalk: Norwalk High School Auditorium, Beacon Street and East Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 2.
Torrington: Church Edifice, 66 Wilson Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 1.

Idaho
Moscow: Moscow High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 28.

Illinois
Chicago (Second Church): Church Edifice, 2700 Pine Grove Avenue, 8 p. m., April 1.
Edwardsville: Edwardsville High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 1.
Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, Chicago Avenue and Grove Street, 8 p. m., April 2.

Indiana
Auburn: Assembly Room, Court House, 8 p. m., March 29.
Hammond: Hammond High School Auditorium, 5926 Calumet Avenue, 8 p. m., April 2.
Michigan City: Junior High School Auditorium, Spring and Detroit Streets, 8 p. m., March 29.
South Bend: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., March 28.

Kansas
Goodland: Community High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 29.
Hutchinson: Church Auditorium, 1400 North Main Street, 3 p. m., March 28.
McPherson: Congregational Church, 8 p. m., April 2.
Salina: Lincoln School Building, 226 South Seventh Street, 8 p. m., March 30.
Topeka: High School Auditorium, Tenth and Polk Streets, Polk Street Entrance, 8 p. m., March 29.
Wichita (First Church): Church Edifice, 828 North Broadway, 8:15 p. m., April 1.

Maryland
Annapolis: Church Edifice, Maryland Avenue and Prince George Street, 3:15 p. m., March 28.
Baltimore (First Church): Emerson Hotel Ballroom, 12:10 p. m., March 30.

Massachusetts
Braintree: Braintree Town Hall, 8 p. m., April 2.
Sharon: Sharon High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 1.

Michigan
Bay City: Central High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 29.
Detroit (Third Church): Church Edifice, Seward Avenue and Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 1.
Detroit (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 17425 Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 30.
Detroit (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 20011 Grand River Avenue, 8 p. m., March 30.
Owosso: High School Auditorium, North Water Street, 8:15 p. m., April 1.
Wyandotte: Church Edifice, Van Alstyne Boulevard and Chestnut Street, 8 p. m., April 2.

Mississippi
Tupelo: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 1.

Missouri
Kansas City (Fifth Church): Ivanhoe Temple, Linwood Boulevard and Park Avenue, 3:30 p. m., March 28.
St. Louis (Sixth Church): Church Auditorium, 3726 Natural Bridge Avenue, 8 p. m., April 2.

Nebraska
Lincoln: Church Edifice, Twelfth and L Streets, 8 p. m., March 30.

New Jersey
Burlington: Notice in March 30 Sentinel withdrawn.
Maplewood: Columbia High School, Parker Avenue and Valley Street, 3 p. m., March 28.
Morristown: Morristown High School Auditorium, Early Street and Atno Avenue, 3 p. m., March 28.
Mountain Lakes: Mountain Lakes High School, 3:30 p. m., March 28.
Paterson (Second Church): School Number Thirteen, 8:15 p. m., March 29.
Rathway: Franklin School, St. George Avenue, opposite Union County Park, 8:30 p. m., March 30.
Trenton: Church Edifice, West State Street and Richey Place, 8:15 p. m., April 1.
Westfield: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., March 30.

New York
Brooklyn (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 156 Sterling Place, 3 p. m., April 3.
Brooklyn (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, Tweifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., April 1.
New York (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., March 29.
New York (Tenth Church): Church Auditorium, 171 Macdougal Street, 3 p. m., April 3.
New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street at Grand Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 2.
Forest Hills: Church Edifice, 60 Greenway Terrace, 8:15 p. m., March 29.
Ridgewood: Tadmor Masonic Temple, 5903 Summerfield Street, 8:15 p. m., March 29.

North Carolina
Durham: Central Junior High School Auditorium, Morgan and Duke Streets, 3:30 p. m., March 28.
Raleigh: Hugh Morson High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., March 28.
Rocky Mount: Braswell School Auditorium, Pearl and Nash Streets, 8 p. m., March 29.

Ohio
Willoughby: Willoughby High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 28.

Oklahoma
Ada: Church Edifice, 109 East Fourteenth Street, 3:15 p. m., March 28.
Ardmore: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 29.
Oklahoma City (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 1.

Oregon
Oregon City: Church Edifice, Ninth and Center Streets, 8 p. m., April 1.
Portland (First Church): City Auditorium, 1530 South West Third Avenue, 8 p. m., April 2.

Pennsylvania
Carlisle: Molly Pitcher Hotel Ballroom, South Hanover Street, 8:30 p. m., April 1.
Easton: Easton High School Auditorium, Twelfth and Northampton Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 29.
Pittsburgh (First Church): Nixon Theater, 425 Sixth Avenue, 12:10 p. m., April 2.

Texas
Kilgore: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 29. Radiocast Station KOCA, 1240 kilocycles.
Paris: Church Edifice, Seventeenth and Kaufman Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 30.
San Antonio (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 28.

Washington
Cashmere: Methodist Church, 8 p. m., March 30.
Ellensburg: Pix Theater, Third and Pearl Streets, evening, April 2.
Seattle (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 233 East Seventy-sixth Street, 8 p. m., March 29.
Seattle (auspices Churches and Society): Civic Auditorium, Third Avenue North and Mercer Street, 8 p. m., March 30.
Snohomish: Brown's Theater, First Street, 3 p. m., March 28.
Spokane (First Church): Masonic Temple auditorium, 8 p. m., March 29.

Wyoming
Sheridan: Orpheum Theater, 3 p. m., March 28.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on April 4, 18; May 2, 16, 30.

Eastern States

Georgia
Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on April 4, 18; May 2, 16, 30.

New York
New York—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on April 4, 18; May 2, 16.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on April 4, 18; May 2, 16.

North Carolina
Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on April 25.

Central States

Iowa
Des Moines—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHO, on March 28.

Ohio
Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on April 4, 18; May 2, 16.

Pacific Coast

California
Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KPOX, 1280kc, on April 4, 18; May 2, 16, 30.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on April 4; May 2.

Washington
Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1130kc, on April 4, 18; May 2, 16, 30.

Canada

Ontario
Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on April 4, 18; May 2, 16, 30.

Territories

Hawaii
Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on April 18; May 16.

Spring Training Season Under Way for Locals—Boston Leads in Cup Series

Red Sox in Tufts Cage; Braves at Wallingford

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Wartime spring training was officially under way for both the Braves and Red Sox today, and a strange experience it was for some of the boys. Looking at the inside of a baseball cage for the first time, many of them must have secretly longed for a taste of that good old Florida sunshine.

Beginning at 10 a. m., Manager Joe Cronin pushed his Red Sox through a three-hour drill at Tufts cage in Medford. The Braves, quartered at the smart Choate School in Wallingford, Conn., took their inaugural drill under Casey Stengel this afternoon, but minus several unsigned members.

Braves Leave

The official Braves party of President Bob Quinn, pitcher Charles "Red" Barrett, three local boys, and the ever-present newspapermen, took an 8:42 train out of Boston this morning, reaching the Choate campus in time for an afternoon workout. Stengel, who went down yesterday and Secretary Duffy Lewis, who made the trip Saturday, had everything ready for the first squad of players. Barrett drove his car across country from Hollywood and left it here in the Hub. He is the Syracuse rookie.

The trio of local boys with the Braves include Bill Reardon of Cambridge, Connie Creeden, of Danvers and Bob Ayotte of Lowell, all signed to Hartford contracts. The first two are outfielders and the other a catcher. With Nanny Fernandez, Max West and Tommy Holmes on the outside, with unsigned contracts, Bob Quinn is taking the local boys along for insurance.

Tomorrow the Red Sox will also occupy the Tufts cage from 10 until 3, but beginning Wednesday Joe Cronin's period in the busy indoor plant runs from 12:30 until about 3. How long he will stay at Medford, the manager cannot say. It depends upon the weather. Just as soon as the chill leaves this New England air and the ground is dry, the Sox will move into Fenway Park.

Degrees Warmer

The Braves have arranged to stay at Wallingford through April 9 and, too, will leave the cage for an outdoor diamond the instant the weather is agreeable. Stengel has even more room than Cronin when the out-of-doors work starts. Casey has the use of two excellent diamonds on the Choate campus. And as Bob Quinn insists that the temperature down there is some 10 degrees warmer than in Boston, the Braves should beat the Sox to outdoor drills.

These early workouts for both clubs include the usual spring training routine—running, throwing, pepper games and, finally, batting practice and infield drills. Cronin regrets that the limited space at Tufts will not let him throw open the doors of the cage to the public. The chances are, however, that you all will be welcome when the club moves into Fenway.

Ryba Ready

Judging by the way balls were popping into gloves at Tufts this morning, a majority of the Red Sox have been working out for at least a couple of weeks. "That (Mike) Ryba must have been throwing all winter!" shouted Johnny Peacock as he warmed up the veteran pitcher.

"Sure," answered Ryba with a grin. "I've been throwing up against the cellar wall for a month."

Part of the initial workout was taken by Chief Petty Officer Harold Knight, who put the club through as tough a routine of calisthenics as this observer ever saw. Most of the boys thought it funny when the C. P. O. told them each to take a bat and line up. But he soon removed the smiles from their collective faces.

Al Simmons, veteran outfielder, said that he has been working out at Hot Springs, Ark., for some time and had Al Lopez of the Pirates and Whit Wyatt of the Dodgers with him. "We did some throwing and a lot of running," is the way Al tells it.

Absentees of the first official practice at Tufts were Norman Brown, Oscar Judd, Al Olsen and Yank Terry, pitchers; catcher Bill Conroy; and infielders Bobby Doerr and Eddie Lake. Terry is the only member of this group still unsigned. The others are on their way and probably will be present tomorrow morning. Cronin's entire outfield squad of Fox, Garrison, Lazor, McBride and, of course, Simmons, was in uniform.

Comment on the cage was all favorable. "Say, this is all right," said Tex Hughson, in his best Texas drawl. "It's nice and warm. And there's no wind here to blow you into the Gulf."

Joe Dobson looked hard and tanned. "Yes, I've been cheating a little," Joe said. "I've been throwing about two weeks."

George Jeffcoat Signs

Secretary Johnny Quinn of the Braves announced today that pitcher George Jeffcoat has signed his 1943 contract.

Eight American Association teams will play eight service clubs on the usual "All-Star" day the coming season.

MENNEN
TALCUM FOR MEN
The world's largest-selling after-shave powder
Neutral Tint Doesn't Show

Braves Off to Wallingford

By a Staff Photographer

Leaving South Station for Choate School

Pitcher Red Barrett, Catcher Bob Ayotte, President Bob Quinn, Outfielder Connie Creeden, and Outfielder Bill Reardon (left to right) made up the official Braves party which left here this morning for the club's training quarters at Choate School. Lefty Gomez failed to show up at the South Station, but may have boarded the train at Back Bay. The Braves were to begin practice this afternoon.

Bruins Come From Behind To Defeat Montreal Team

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For the 'steenth time this winter, the Bruins did it the hard way as they won the initial decision from Montreal Canadiens in their Stanley Cup opener at the Garden last night. They spotted their visitors a three-goal lead, then closed in from behind and finally won in overtime 5-4.

The Bruins will tell you today that such a procedure is hardly orthodox but highly satisfactory, although in the same breath they will also tell you that they would rather lead from the opening to the final bell themselves. The procedure, however, was in vogue during the whole of the National Hockey League season, and even though play-offs are here, the teams are not showing play-off hockey.

Emphasis on Attack

Usually a team which gets a one or two-goal margin will go into a shell, waiting for the other fellow to make the moves. Continuing the style of play of the whole winter, though, both teams put the emphasis on attack, and the Bruins won out.

Today they lead, one game to none, in this best-of-seven series and already are making plans to extend that lead to two games at the Garden tomorrow night. They figure they must win every game on home ice to be sure of edging out Canadiens, who will be more difficult than ever to defeat at the Forum in Montreal. A victory every time they appear on Boston ice would automatically put the Bruins in the final, against the winner of the Detroit-Toronto series, for Boston plays four games at home. Like the Bruins, Detroit today has a one-game advantage over the Maple Leafs, by virtue of their 4-2 victory in the Motor City last evening.

Congratulations for the Bruins were being showered three ways today. They were going to a brash young rookie who was not at all fazed by his first world's championship appearance. They were being directed towards the club's veterans, who back-boned the team to victory.

Solo Dash

Lanky Don Gallinger, the Port Colborne, Ont., yearling, who seems to have saved his best hockey for the late stages of the year, started and ended the Boston scoring. His first tally put the Bruins on the trail of the leading Habitants in the second period, and his second won the game at 12:30 of the first sudden score period. Both tallies were hard earned, one a beautiful solo dash the length of the rink, and the other an around-the-cage effort which slid into the net beneath the falling Paul Bibeault.

Sandwiched between these two markers were goals by Art Jackson, Ossie Aubuchon, and Bill Cowley, with Cowley's tying the score and sending the contest into extra minutes. Both Aubuchon and Ab De Marco, up from Providence, showed decided improvement. Flash Hollett, Cowley, Harvey Jackson, Herb Cain, and Bep Guidolin—all of whom were credited with assists—had not a little to do with the victory. And the rearguard of Capt. Dit Clapper, Johnny Crawford, Jack Shewchuk, and Frankie Brimsek proved superior.

Over the Blue Line

Not to be forgotten in the evening's work was young Johnny Schmidt, who skated his head off at his new position at center ice . . . Not dressed were Yank Boyd, Murph Chamberlain, Buzz Boll, and Bill Calladine . . . Mike Karakas, Providence goalie, sat behind Manager Art Ross . . . He will be available, if Toronto does not need him first.

Toe Blake got two goals, and Buddy O'Connor and Dutch Hiller one each for Canadiens . . . Elmer Lach was credited with two assists, and Joe Benoit and Jack Portland one each . . . Boston scored twice when Montreal was shorthanded, Montreal once when Boston had a man off the ice . . . It appeared all over when Clapper was sent off for tripping Benoit at two minutes of the overtime, but the Flying Frenchmen were unable to capitalize.

Coach Dick Irvin showed two new players in Mike McMahon and Smiley Meronek . . . He brought with him but did not use Leo Lamoureaux, Charlie Sands, and Charlie Phillips . . . After the game he said that there would likely be three changes in his lineup tomorrow night, although he did not indicate who would be replaced.

The Patrick brothers, Lester and Frank, were at the game . . . Lester, as Vice-President of the league, was acting in a supervisory capacity . . . Frank, who works in a defense plant in Canada, said he was on a vacation and that his being here while the series was going on was "purely coincidental" . . . Too much credit cannot be given to Paul Bibeault in the Montreal nets . . . If it had not been for him, the Bruins would have won in regulation time.

Jack Shewchuk reinjured his bad ankle, but indications are that he will play tomorrow night . . . New linesmen included Doug Young and Stan McCabe, both of Detroit, while Bill Chadwick refereed . . . For the first time in history minor officials were from Boston, transportation being what it is these days . . . Three Red Sox players saw the contest, Johnny Peacock, Mace Brown, and Dick Newsome . . . It was Brown's first hockey game.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Whitlow Wyatt signed Brooklyn Dodger contract at reported salary of $17,500.

Five Years Ago

Commissioner K. M. Landis, in a 5,000-word decision, rapped methods of St. Louis Cardinals' Branch Rickey and declared all players on Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Monett, Mo., baseball clubs free agents. The two clubs were Cardinal farms.

Wieman Is Granted Leave of Absence From Princeton U.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 22 (AP)—Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of Princeton University, announced last night that Elton E. (Tad) Wieman, head football coach, had been granted a leave of absence to become director of the physical training section of the Army specialized training program.

Dr. Dodds said Wieman would serve as a civilian expert in charge of physical conditioning programs for soldiers sent to colleges. His office will be in Washington.

Wieman became head football coach at Princeton in 1938, when Fritz Crisler resigned that position to become head coach at the University of Michigan. Wieman came to Princeton with Crisler in 1932, having been his line coach for the previous two years at Minnesota.

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Dressing Room Chatter

The Bruins dressing room was crowded. Friends, well-wishers, and reporters milled around offering congratulations for the victory over Canadiens. Manager Art Ross was leaning against an equipment trunk, tired but buoyed by the team's comeback.

"That was a good one to win," he said, "but it should never have gone into overtime. We just weren't getting the breaks. We outshot them two to one in that first period, and still found ourselves behind. I thought for a while the boys had done all their scoring against the Rangers." (Bruins beat Rangers 11-5 in the final game of the regular season.

Hurts to Lose

Around the room the players were peeling off their uniforms, slow smiles lighting their faces. "Losing a game like that will take it out of Montreal," said Herb Cain to no one in particular. Art Jackson, sitting beside him on the bench, nodded in agreement. "It hurts to build up a three-goal lead and then lose not only the advantage but the game as well," he declared.

Bep Guidolin poked his head out of the shower as he spied one of the reporters. "Did I get an assist on Gally's last goal?" he asked.

"Sure," was the reply. "It was your rebound he poked in, wasn't it?" And the husky young Italian began scrubbing himself harder, happy that he had gotten a point in his first Stanley Cup game.

Bill Cowley was taking his time undressing. "Say," he called, "how many shots did I have on the net tonight?"

"Oh, about a dozen or so," was the answer.

"Is that all?" Willie said, disappointedly. "I thought I had a million. I was shooting at Bibeault all night it seemed."

Don Gallinger's two goals, the opener and the winner, made him pretty happy, but he wasn't too excited considering their importance. The cocky kid thinks he should score every time he steps onto the ice, and considers it a personal affront if a goalie makes a save off him. He was more weary from the pounding his teammates gave him the minute he scored the winner than he was from the game itself, but he admitted getting that last goal was quite a thrill. "And there'll be some more, too," he promised as he struggled with his tie.

Jake Shewchuk had praise for Bibeault. "It was his fault the game went into overtime," he declared in perfect agreement with Ross. "He seemed unbeatable at first."

Busher Jackson, veteran of more play-offs than he can remember, congratulated his kid brother, Art, for his goal. "That helped a lot, Stoney," he said. "That game was the one to win. The pressure is on them now."

"That was a funny goal, Harvey," Art declared. "I just banged it for the upper part of the net. If it was in, it was in. It just made it at that."

"It was still a goal no matter how you hit it," Busher shot back. "I'll take that kind or any other kind any day."

Thinned Out

Gradually the crowd began thinning out, and we went over to see Dick Irvin and the Canadiens. Irvin was hardly his usual jovial self. He walked up and down the room, yelling for any one to hear, "You couldn't have played better, boys. You forced them into overtime in their own backyard. That means you were 25 per cent better. Wait until we get them in the Forum. We'll pin their ears back proper. We didn't get the breaks. All we needed was a few. But they'll come, never fear."

Irvin was incensed at the Boston writers for what he felt were misquotations on his last trip here. He didn't say, but he was evidently referring to the stories that Montreal was going to win in four straight, or that Canadiens were going to bump the Bruins out of the play-offs. Maybe he felt that the stories helped the Bruins in their mental attitude but whatever it was, he said he had nothing to say to the reporters.

It looks as though a dandy feud is brewing. On second thought, though, maybe it is just that it is play-off time again.

Initial Cellar Finish in N. H. L. For N. Y. Rangers

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP)—For the first time since they've been in the National Hockey League, the New York Rangers finished last this season . . . They were so weak they busted the "goals against" record by a country mile and nearly set a record for a losing streak . . . But when the returns were in the club made $1,100 more than last year—not including $10,000 or so receipts from their Red Cross game . . . At that rate, the Athletics ought to pay off the mortgage this summer . . . Cleveland is going for indoor track in a big way. The K. of C. is importing Jack Lavelle as starter for Saturday's meet . . . Maybe this northern spring training ain't so hot, but as soon as the umps start calling 'em the fans will say they've seen the first robbin'.

Story making the rounds of the Iowa Pre-Flight School (we don't guarantee it's true, but it illustrates something) is that a Cadet was galloping around the track one day when he stumbled and hit his head against the rail . . . As he lay there, another Cadet ran past him shouting, "Well, don't lie there. Do some pushups or something."

Tommy Byrne, the southpaw from Newark who has inherited Lefty Gomez's No. 11 uniform on the Yankees, resembles El Goofo in one way—he'd rather hit than pitch. . . . The difference is that Tommy really can hit. He batted .593 in his last year at Wake Forest College. . . . Leo Diegel has raised more than $600 for the Red Cross at the El Rio Golf Club in Tucson, Ariz., this winter by plastering two-bit fines on golfers who hit into traps and by rigging up matches in which all money involved went to the Red Cross. . . . Earle Blue, President of the Reds' Sally League farm at Columbia, S. C., has been taken into the Cincinnati front office to make up for the loss of Frank Lane and Fred Fleig to the armed forces. . . . When the Jersey Giants pitch camp a block away from their big brothers in Lakewood, N. J., next week, their hotel will be named Hartnett Hall.

Pvt. Frank Moore, the pro golfer and brother of the Cardinals' Terry, is now a clerk in the personnel office at Moore Field, Texas. . . . At the same field, Map. Melvin E. Wooten, Indiana U. basketball and baseball player in the mid-twenties, directs the ground school and gives the Cadets a run for their money during physical training periods . . . The No. 1 track fan at Fort Devens, Mass., is Mrs. Madeline K. Dugger, hostess at the Negro Service Club. Her son, Eddie, was quite a hurdler at Tufts. . . . Marine Sergeant Farmer Seale, former Birmingham Post sports scribe, has been transferred from Birmingham to the Southern Division Recruiting Headquarters in Atlanta. . . . If the Phillies are looking for more spring training games, the New Cumberland, Pa., Reception Center, not far from their headquarters at Hershey, is building a baseball team around three former Phils, Pitcher Tommy Hughes, Infielder Harry Marnie, and Catcher Bill Peterman.

Pawson Home First

The veteran Leslie Pawson won the North Medford Club's 20-mile road race yesterday in 1h. 56m. 1s. It was the Pawtucket, R. I., runner's fourth victory in the Medford run. With four miles to go he passed Lou Gregory of Cleveland, N. Y. and had an advantage of almost two minutes at the finish. Pawson first won this race back in 1932. The victory was in the form of a comeback, as Les had been on the sidelines for about 14 months.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles — First-baseman Glen (Rip) Russell is purchased outright by Los Angeles club from Chicago Cubs; Los Angeles also transferred to Boston Braves title of shortstop Billy Meyers who was received in trade from Cubs but had refused to report to Los Angeles.

Philadelphia—Sale of Philadelphia Phillies by National League to syndicate headed by William D. Cox is completed with turn-over of 4,950 shares of club's 5,000 shares of stock to new owners; directors elect Cox President and George Fletcher, New York contractor, secretary-treasurer.

Chicago—Cornelius Warmerdam breaks world pole vault record with leap of 15 feet, 8½in at Chicago relays; Gil Dodds runs fastest mile of season—4:08.5 — in whipping Earl Mitchell and Frank Dixon in Bankers' Mile; Greg Rice captures 63rd straight race by taking two-mile in 8:55.9 and Herb Thompson equals world 40-yard dash record in 4.4.

New York—Frank Dixon, New York U. miler, is ordered by Army to report for active duty Thursday.

Dallas — Southern Methodist football games with Temple Oct. 8 at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Oct. 23 at Dallas are postponed "until such time as conditions warrant resumption."

Denver—Phillips Oilers of Bartlesville, Okla., win National A. A. U. basketball championship, dethroning Denver American Legion, 57-40.

Cambridge, Mass.—Gene Rogers, Columbia, and Ed. Hall, Massachusetts State, win "doubles" in Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League's individual championships; Rogers takes 220-yard freestyle in 2:13.3 and 440-yard in 4:55.4; Hall clicks in 50-yard freestyle in 23.9 and 100-yard in 52.6.

New York—Navy wins three-weapon championship in Intercollegiate Fencing Association with 42½ points, capturing epee and sabre crowns and finishing second to New York U. in foils.

Philadelphia—Ed Dudley, President of the Professional Golfers Association, says Manpower Commissioner Paul McNutt has given wartime golf the go-ahead signal, but that persons should only play in spare time and should not abuse transportation privileges.

Elmira, N. Y.—More than half of the $15,000 needed to finance Elmira's 1943 participation in the class A Eastern Baseball League has been raised, and "little difficulty is expected in obtaining the remainder."

New Rochelle, N. Y.—Charles (Heinie) Wagner, who passed on here, was former Boston Red Sox shortstop and manager of the club in 1930.

New York—The New York Yankees, Giants and Brooklyn Dodgers will meet in a pre-season doubleheader at the Yankee Stadium for the benefit of the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office. Representatives of the three clubs and Mayor LaGuardia arranged for the benefit games at a meeting.

Newark, N. J.—The Newark baseball club announced it had purchased George Ferrell, brother of Rick and Wes Ferrell from Binghamton. The Binghamton club recently purchased Ferrell, an outfielder, from Rocky Mount, N. C. Ferrell was playing manager at Rocky Mount last year and had a batting average of .324.

Lincoln—The University of Nebraska has dropped baseball as a varsity sport this year because of difficulty in getting a representative schedule, transportation and manpower problems, athletic director Glen Presnell said today.

Phi Beta Kappa Stars

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—Two outstanding athletes were among Dartmouth College students announced as elected to Phi Beta Kappa, National academic honorary society: George Munroe, senior forward on the Big Green's Eastern Intercollegiate League championship basketball team, and Donald Burnham, a junior who was one of this season's leading milers.

Training Camp Briefs

Hershey, Pa., March 22—Owner Bill Cox of the Philadelphia Phils was in New York today to confer with President Ed Barrow of the Yankees regarding the recent sale of first baseman Nick Etten for Ed Levy, Al Gettell and $10,000 in cash.

Neither of the players acquired by the Phils have reported and are on the verge of induction into the armed services. The Phils have carried their case to Commissioner K. M. Landis, but Cox said he hoped to straighten out the situation without action on Landis' part.

Evansville, Ind.—Manager Steve O'Neill of the Detroit Tigers, has scheduled the first intra-squad game for his athletes on Wednesday. It will be in preparation for the week-end series with the Chicago White Sox.

Bloomington, Ind.—First Baseman Frankie McCormick may be sent to Cincinnati for treatment of his back. McCormick injured it while bowling last week.

Bear Mountain, N. Y.—Curt Davis, who broke his left thumb in an early practice, caught throws with his bare hands in yesterday's workout and participated in a regular pitching warmup with his Brooklyn Dodger mates.

French Lick, Ind.—Two diamonds, one to be used by the Chicago Cubs and the other by the Chicago White Sox, are now under water. The White Sox have been here since the middle of last week while the Cubs hold their initial workout today.

Wilmington, Del.—First arrivals at the Philadelphia Athletic training camp, which opens today, were pitchers Russ Christopher, Jesse Flores and Roger Wolff and catcher Earl Brucker. They beat Mr. and Mrs. Connie Mack by several hours.

Asbury Park, N. J.—Ken Sears, young catcher, may be having trouble with his poundage, but there is nothing wrong with the way he handles a bat. He was the only New York Yankee able to drive the ball into the center field lake in yesterday's hitting drill.

Lafayette, Ind.—With Roy Cullenbine in camp, outfielder Jeff Heath now is the only absent Cleveland Indian. Pitcher Allie Reynolds, former Oklahoma A. & M. athlete, is a strong candidate to represent the club in Saturday's special ball player's race at the Purdue Relays.

Wallingford, Conn. — Arrival of Eddie Joost's trunks was seen by Manager Casey Stengel of the Boston Braves as a sure indication the former Cincinnati Red infielder expected to reach an agreement with his new club soon on salary terms.

Cairo, Ill.—Pitcher Howard Krist and catcher Ken O'Dea, two of the four unsigned St. Louis Cardinals, arrived today and indicated they would reach an early agreement with owner Sam Breadon.

O'Dea said he and his children had been ill and that his arrival was delayed on that account.

Lakewood, N. J.—Manager Mel Ott of the New York Giants said today that if his players made as much progress during the coming week as they had last week he would schedule an intra-camp game for Saturday.

College Park, Md.—Manager Ossie Bluege was all smiles today as he contemplated a Washington outfield of Stan Spence, George Case and Bob Johnson and Gene Moore in reserve. Johnson, a heavy hitter, came to the Senators last night in a trade for Jimmy Pofahl and Bobby Estelella.

Muncie, Ind.—Babe Phelps' hint that he might stay out of baseball for the duration caused little concern among the officials of the Pittsburgh Pirates. Al Lopez is expected to take over the No. 1 catching role with Bill Baker and Spud Davis in reserve.

Cape Girardeau, Mo.—Manager Luke Sewell of the St. Louis Browns is taking his regular turn at batting practice, indicating he hasn't counted himself out in plans for 1943. Nothing has been heard from Frankie Hayes, who has been busy all winter on a war job.

Softball Meeting

DETROIT (AP)—For the fourth successive year Detroit will be host in 1943 to the national tournament of the Amateur Softball Association, it was announced. The dates are Sept. 15 to 19.

Olympics Winners Over Coast Guard

The Boston Olympics handed the Coast Guard Cutters their first Eastern League play-off defeat last night, when they won 5-2 in Baltimore. It was the 'Pics first victory of the season on Cutter ice. The Boston club has won five of its nine games so far, and will close out its play-off schedule with three road games this week.

They will next appear at home against Montreal Royals in a two-game exhibition series at the Garden this Friday and Saturday evenings. Last Saturday the 'Pics dropped a 4-1 decision to the Coast Guardsmen here.

COMING

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MARCH 27, 1943

THE RAILROADS ARE DOING FINE — By William Stringer
How the war is being fought on networks of steel and a true "romance of the rails" is hidden in today's secretly planned troop movements.

ARABIA: CORNERSTONE OF 1943 WAR PLANS — By Robert G. Wertheimer
Analysis of the situation in the Middle East now that Iraq has thrown in her lot with the United Nations.

FUN OF THE FORCES
Pen Sketches by 2nd Officer Lorraine Marshall and Auxiliary Anne May Nicony
Two officers of the WAACs drop some fun out of their sleeves and cover a page with laughter.

BATTLING WITH INDUSTRIAL DIAMONDS — By Grace Kirkpatrick
This story of diamonds follows a line other than jewelry and shows the great value of these jewels for industrial purposes.

DICKENS AT THE FRONT — By Melita Spraggs
A British writer follows Mr. Pickwick over the familiar Dickens country and finds many of the best-loved shrines unhurt by Nazi bombs.

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Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	484,290
1943 volume to date	65,719,059
1943 volume to date	27,123,139

Average Price of 60 Stocks			
Saturday	45.8	Prev day	45.8
Month ago	44.9	Year ago	34.7
1943 high	46.7	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	62	60	60	—2¼
Adams Exp (.45e)	5	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Addressograph ¼g	*6	18⅞	18¼	18½	
Air Reduction (1a)	17	41⅞	41½	41½	— ⅜
Alaska Juneau	42	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	53	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Allegheny pf xw	13	12⅞	12	12⅞	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf $30 ww	33	13⅛	12⅜	13⅛	+ ⅜
Allegheny pr pf	16	28¾	27½	28⅛	+ ⅜
Allegheny Lud Stl .35g	4	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
Al Chem & Dye 6	3	153	152½	152½	—1½
Allied Mills (1e)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
Allied Strs (.30g)	1	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼g	21	30¼	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem (¼g)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
Amal Leath	1	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
Amerada Pet (2)	1	75¾	75¾	75¾	+ ¼
Am Ag Chem 1.20	27	27⅜	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
Am Airlines (1½e)	6	58⅝	58	58½	
Am Bank Note ¼e	5	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
Am Bk N pf (3)	*10	53½	52½	53½	— ¼
Am Bosch (¼e)	19	8¼	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Am Brake Shoe ¼e	8	39	38½	38½	— ¼
Am Br S pf 5¼	*5	129¼	129	129	— ¼
Am Cable & Rad	15	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	2	78	77¾	78	+ ⅛
Am Car&Fdy (1g)	5	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ½
Am C&F pf 8.29g	2	66⅝	66½	66½	— ¼
Am Ch&Cable ½e	6	20⅞	20¾	20¾	
Am Ch&Cab pf (5)	1	109	109	109	— ¼
Am Crys Sug ¼e	3	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅜
Am & For Power	23	4	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
Am&FP 5?pf ?¾k	7	68	f6¼	68	+ ½
Am & F P 2 pf	68	13¼	12½	13	— ¼
Am-Hawaii SS ¾g	15	34¾	34	34¾	+ ⅛
Am Hide&Leather	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
Am Home P (2.40)	5	62	61	61¼	— ¼
Am Ice	7	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
Am International	5	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive	4	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf 1¾k	5	88½	89	89½	+ ⅛
Am M&Fdy (.20g)	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Am M&Met (¼g)	1	8	8	8	
Am M 6% pf b	*10	119	119	119	
Am News 1.80	*110	30⅞	30¾	30¾	
Am Pow & Lt	42	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	2	26¼	26¼	26¾	
Am P & L $5 pf	6	24	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
Am Rad&St S .15g	39	1⅛	8	8⅛	
Am Roll Mill .20g	10	13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
Am R M pf 4½	2	63⅝	63½	63¼	— ⅛
Am Safety Raz ¾e	4	14	14	14	
Am Seating (1e)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Am Ship Bldg 3e	*230	32¾	31	32½	+ ½
Am Smelt & R (2)	5	40½	40¼	40½	+ ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs ½g	17	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
Am Stores ½g	12	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½g	4	24⅛	24	24	+ ¼
Am Sugar pf (7)	1	99½	99½	99½	
Am Tel&Tel (9)	12	139¾	139⅜	139¾	+ ⅜
Am Tob B (3a)	10	f53¼	52	53	+1
Am Tob pf (6)	*330	157½	156¾	157½	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs ½g	11	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Am Viscose (½g)	8	36⅞	36¼	36⅞	+ ⅜
Am Water Works	11	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Am Woolen	6	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf (2k)	1	67½	67½	67½	— ¼
Am Zinc L & S	4	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop ½g	18	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ¼
Anac W&C 1½e	*600	26⅜	26	26	—1
Andes Cop (¼g)	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
Arch-Dan-M (½g)	2	39	38½	38½	+ ½
Armour Illinois	15	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
Armour Ill pr pf	1	52½	52½	52½	— ½
Armstrong Cr ¼g	6	32⅛	32	32	— ⅜
Artloom Corp .10g	11	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅜
Assd Dry Gds ½g	10	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Associates Inv (2)	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
Assd D Gd 2pf (7)	90	70	69½	70	+1⅜
Atch T&SF (1½g)	21	51⅜	50¼	51⅜	+1
Atch T&SF pf (5)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	+ ⅜
Atl Coast Line 2e	17	31¼	30¾	31	+ ½
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	51	51	51	+ ½
Atl G&W Indies 3e	1	25	25	25	
Atl Refining (.15g)	9	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅜
Atl Refining pf 4	60	107½	107⅜	107½	+ ¼
Atls Powd (¾g)	21	63	62½	63	+ ¼
Aust Nich pr A	*60	35¼	35¼	35¼	—1
Aviation Cp (¼e)	48	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Bale Loco ct (1e)	19	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
Balt & Ohio	25	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
Balt & Ohio pf	11	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅜
Bangor & Ar	8	10	9½	10	+ ½
Bang&A pf 2½k	*140	48	46½	48	+1⅝
Barber Asphalt	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Barker Bros	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Barker pf 2¾	*7	35	35	35	— ½
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	45	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	+ ⅜
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	46	20⅜	19¼	19⅝	— ⅛
Beld-Hem (.80)	1	11	11	11	
Bell Aircraft (2e)	9	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
Bendix Aviat (¾g)	2	38	38	38	
Benef Ind Ln .30g	3	14	13⅞	14	
Best Foods (.60)	1	11½	11¼	11½	
Beth Steel (1½g)	18	63⅞	62⅜	63¼	+ ½
Bigelow-Sanf ½g	1	32	32	32	
Black & Deck 1.60	2	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	5	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	
Bliss & Lau 1½e	1	16¼	16¼	16⅛	— ⅛
Bloomingde .20g	*80	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
Blumenth pf 14k	*10	88	88	88	
Boeing Airp (1e)	10	18⅜	18	18¼	+ ⅜
Borden Co (.30g)	8	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	+ ¼
Borg-Warner 1.60	6	31½	31	31½	+ ½
Bond Stores(1.60)	5	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅜
Brew Cp Am (2)	1	22¼	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
Bridgeport Br ¼g	9	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	+ ¼
Briggs Mfg (2)	17	25⅞	25⅜	25½	+ ¼
Briggs & Strat (3)	2	39½	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
Bristol-Myers .40g	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ½
Bklyn & Qu Trans	5	⅞	½	½	— ⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr	6	1⅛	1	1	
Bklyn Un Gas(1½e)	3	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
Brunsw-Balke ¼g	4	16⅜	16	16	— ½
Bucyrus-Erie ½g	5	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
Budd Mfg	35	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅜
Budd Mfg pf	*300	102	573⅛	101½	+4½
Budd Wheel (1e)	3	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Buffalo Forge .45g	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
Burling Mills .35e	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Burl M 2¼pf 2½	5	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Burr Add M (.60)	12	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
Bush Terminal	9	4⅜	4⅜	4½	
Bush T B pf ¾k	*20	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅞
Butler Bros (1.5g)	6	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	1	11¾	11¼	11¾	— ¼
Byers pf 3.63k	*10	75½	75½	75½	+1⅛
Byron Jack (¼g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Calif Pack (1½)	3	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ⅜
Callahan Z-Lead	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Calumet&Hec ¼g	26	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ¼g	2	17⅞	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
Can Dr G A (.60)	10	18¼	17⅞	17¾	— ¼
Can Pacific	30	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅜
Carriers&Gen (.20)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Case (J I) Co (7e)	1	96	96	96	+1½
Case (JI) pf 7	*100	136	136	136	
Caterpil Tract (2)	6	46¼	46	46	
Celanese Corp ½g	11	32	31⅛	32	+ ⅜
Celanese 7 pf 7	*90	106¼	106	106¼	+ ¼
Celanese pr pf 7	*140	122½	122¼	122⅜	— ⅛
Celotex Corp (½)	12	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
Celotex Co pf 5	*110	85½	84¾	85½	+ ½
Cent Aguirre 1½	3	15⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
Cent Fdry (.10g)	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Cent RR N J	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Cent Viol Sug 2½e	4	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
Century Rib Ma	17	6¾	5¼	6⅜	+1⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	4	37¾	37½	37½	— ¼
Certain-teed Prod	67	5⅞	5¼	5¾	+ ¼
Cert-teed 6%pf	*1180	54¼	50½	54	+3⅞
Champ P&F 1.4e	1	18½	18½	18½	
Champ P&F pf 6	*0	103½	103½	103½	
Ches & Ohio (3)	23	43¼	40⅜	41¾	+ ¼
Ches & O pf (4)	3	100	99½	100	+ ½
Chi & E Ill	13	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill A .59g	14	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ¼
Chi Great West	2	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 4½k	6	15	14⅜	15	+ ⅜
Chi Mail Order ½e	1	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	2	19¾	19	19	— ¼
Chi Pn T pr pf 2½	80	51⅜	51¾	51⅜	— ⅜
Chi Rk Is & Pac	4	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
Chi R I 6%pf	7	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Chi R I 7% pf	7	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Chickasha Cot O 1	1	15	15	15	— ⅜
Childs Co	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Chrysler Corp ¾g	17	72⅜	71⅜	72¼	+ ⅜
City Ice&F (1.20)	4	13	12⅞	12⅞	
City I&F pf 6½	*10	101	101	101	M'r 20
City Stores	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Clett Peabody 1½e	2	35	f43¾	f43¾	
Clev E Il pf 4½	*70	113	112¾	113	+ ⅛
Climax Mol 1.20e	3	45¾	45½	45½	— ⅜
Colgate-Palm-P ½	11	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
Colgate P P pf 4¼k	30	106½	106⅜	106½	+ ⅛
Collins&A pf(5)	*	2	110	110	110	
Col & South	*220	11¼	10¾	11¼	+ ½
Col & Sou 1 pf	*30	93½	93½	93½	
Col & Sou 2pf	*110	87⅛	83½	83½	— ¼
Col Fuel&Iron ¼g	1	16½	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Comm'l Solvents .60e	8	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
Com'wlth & South	36	⅜	⅛	⅜	
Comw & Sou pf	5	45	44¾	44¾	
Com'wlth Ed .35g	16	23½	23¼	23¼	— ¼
Conde Nast (.40e)	5	4½	4½	4½	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½e	4	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Con C pr pf 6½	*2	101	101	101	— ½
Cons Copperm .45e	17	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
Cons Edison (1.60)	9	18¼	18⅛	18¼	
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	98½	98¼	98¼	+ ½
Consol Film Ind	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Cons Film l pf ¼k	3	13	13	13	
Cons Laundries	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Consol Oil (⅓)	13	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
Consolidation Coal	52	10⅜	9⅝	10¼	
Consolidation Cl pf	4	45	43½	45	+2
Consum Pot 4½	*160	98½	98	98	— ½
Cons Vultee	21	19⅞	19½	19¾	
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	9	25¼	25	25	
Container Corp ¼g	2	22¼	22⅛	22¼	
Cont Baking ⅓g	37	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Can (¼g)	6	31¼	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	
Cont Diam Fib ¼g	3	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
Cont Motors (.15g)	28	2	1⅝	1⅝	
Cont Oil Del (1)	27	32	31⅜	32	+ ⅛
Cont Steel (¾g)	3	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
Cop'weld S pf 2½	1	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	— ¼
Corn Exch 2.40	*20	43¼	43¼	43¼	
Corn Products 2.60	16	57¼	56¾	57¼	— ¼
Corn Prod pf 7	*40	179¾	179¾	179¾	+ ¼
Coty International	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Crane Co (1e)	19	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
Cream of Wh (¾g)	7	22	22	22	+ ¼
Crosley Corp ⅓e	3	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅜
Crown C&S ½e	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ¼
Crown Zellerb (1)	1	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Crucible Steel (2e)	4	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
Cuban-Am Sug ¼e	26	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
Cudahy-Pack	4	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	142	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	*220	70	63	70	+8½
Curtis P pr pf ¾k	35	29½	27½	29½	+2½
Curtis-Wright 1e	59	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
Curtis-Wr A ½g	3	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ¼g	6	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
Daviso Ch .60e	7	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ½
Decca Records (1)	4	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅜
Deere & Co 1.35e	18	31½	30¾	31½	+ ⅜
Deere pf 1.40	12	31¼	30¾	31	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	11	12½	11⅞	12½	+ ⅞
Del Lack & West	16	5¾	5½	5¼	— ⅛
Den & R G W pf	33	1½	1½	1⅜	+ ⅛
Detroit Ed (.60g)	12	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
Devoe&Ray A 1	*40	25⅜	24¾	24¾	— ¼
Diamond M 1½	1	31	31	31	+ ⅛
Diam Mat pf 1½	2	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ½
Diamt Motor ¼g	11	11⅞	11¼	11¾	+ ⅜
Dist Cp-S (h2.22)	7	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
Dixie-Vortex (½e)	2	13	13	13	— ¼
Dixie-Vo-A 2½	*10	39¾	39¾	39¾	
Doehler Die C ⅔g	7	26⅛	25⅞	26	
Dome Mines h.80g	62	20⅜	19½	20⅜	+1
Douglas Airc (5e)	3	64	62½	64	+1
Dow Chem (3)	3	134	133¾	133¾	+ ¼
Dresser Mfg (1½e)	2	24¼	24½	24¾	
Dunhill Internat	2	7	7	7	
Duplan Corp (.90e)	1	11	11	11	
du Pont deN (1e)	12	141	139½	141	— ½
du Pont pf (4½)	1	127	127	127	— ½
Eastern Air Lines	5	26½	26¼	26½	— ⅛
Eastern Roll Mill	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Eastman Kodak (5)	2	152¾	152¾	152¾	+ ¼
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ¾
El & Mus Ind .06g	25	3	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite ½g	8	34½	34⅜	34½	+ ⅛
Elec Boat (1e)	6	13	13	13	+ ¼
El Power & Lt	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	2	39	38¾	38¾	—1¼
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	2	42	42	42	
El Storage Bat (2)	2	38	37¾	37¾	— ⅜
El Paso N G .2.40	2	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
Endicott-John (3)	1	54	54	54	— ⅛
Eng Pub Service	13	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Eng P S $5 pf (5)	130	68	67½	67½	—1½
Eng PS 5½pf 5½	80	71	71	71	—1½
Equit Office Bldg	1	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
Erie Railroad (1e)	3	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ⅛
Erie Railroad ct 1e	73	12¼	11¾	12	+ ⅛
Erie Rail pf A (5)	1	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	+ ⅛
Eureka V Cl ¼g	3	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	11	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
Fairbanks Mor (1)	7	40⅛	40	40	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar (2)	8	23¾	23⅜	23½	
Fed Lt&T pf 6	*100	55½	55	55½	
Fed Mng&Sm (1g)	2	26⅛	26	26⅛	
Fed Mot Tr .10g	6	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅛
Fed D Strs .45g	11	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	5	46⅜	46⅛	46⅜	+ ⅜
Firestone T&R ¾g	7	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	— ⅛
Florsheim Sh A 1g	3	23	23	23	— ⅛
Florence Stove ½g	4	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
First Nat Strs 2½	3	34	33¾	34	+ ¼
Flintkote (¾g)	7	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Follansbee Stl	6	6	5¾	6	— ⅛
Follans Stl pf	*70	38	37½	37¾	— ¼
Food Mach .35g	1	46¾	46⅜	46¾	— ⅛
Foster Wheeler	16	15	14⅜	15	+ ½
Food Fair Stores 1	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Fost W 6 pf 1½	*90	18¾	18½	18¾	
Francisco Sugar	7	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
Freeport Sulph (2)	6	36⅜	35¾	35¾	— ¾
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
Gabriel Co .10g	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Gair (Robt) (1⅛e)	8	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
Gamewell ½g	*340	24½	23¾	24	+ ½
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	62	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	3	9	9	9	
Gen Am Trans (2e)	5	42¾	42½	42½	— ¼
Gen Baking .30g	21	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
Gen Bronze	5	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	14	5¾	5⅜	5¾	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	4	14½	14½	14½	
Gen Cab pf 1¾k	*10	85½	85½	85½	
Gen Cig pf (7)	*10	141	141	141	—1
Gen Elec (1.40)	48	35	34⅝	35	
Gen Foods (.40g)	4	38	37¾	37¾	
Gen G&E A	248	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf	*110	105½	103	103	—2½
Gen Mills (4)	2	88	88	88	
Gen Mills 5pf 5	*20	130¾	130¾	130¾	— ¼
Gen Motors ½g	47	47¾	47⅛	47⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	128¼	128¼	128¼	+ ¼
Gen Out Adv .20e	6	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Gen Out Advrtg A 3e	1	23	23	23	
Gen Prec Eq (¼g)	3	17⅞	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .10g	3	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¼g	3	17¾	17½	17¾	
Gen Real & Util	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Gen Refract (.30g)	6	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe (¼g)	2	15¾	13½	13½	
Gen S C pf 1¾k	*60	72	72	72	+ ¾
Gen Tel (1.60)	3	20½	19¾	20½	+ ½
Gen Time Inst	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
Gen Tire&Rub ½g	8	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ¼
Gillette S R .45e	5	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros	3	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ¼
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	69	69	69	+1
Glidden Co (.30e)	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Glidden cv pf 2¼	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	12	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
Goodrich(BF) ¼g	10	33	32¾	32½	— ½
Goodrich (BF) pf 5	1	90¾	90¾	90¾	— ¼
Goodyear T&R ½e	10	33	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	95	95	95	— ¼
Goth Hosiery ¼e	1	5⅝	5⅝	5½	+ ⅜
Graham-Paige Mot	80	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
Granby C Min .60	7	8¾	8¼	8¾	
Granite C Stl .35e	2	10	10	10	— ¼
Gt Nor Ir O ct 2e	1	17	17	17	+ ⅜
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	36	28⅜	27⅞	28⅜	+ ⅜
Gt W S ug pf 7	*70	142	141¾	142	+1
Green (H L) 2a	2	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
Greyhound Corp (1)	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	5	11⅜	11½	11⅜	
Grum Air En 1½e	2	14¾	14⅝	14¾	
Guantan Sugar	3	3¾	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	*50	93	93	93	—1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	18	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Gulf M&O pf 2½e	8	34¼	34	34¼	+ ⅛
Hall Printing (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
Hamil Watch .20g	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Hamil Wat pf 6	*10	105	105	105	+ ⅛
Harb-Walker ¼g	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Hat Cp Am A ¼g	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Hayes Indust .15g	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Hayes Mfg	2	2¾	2½	2½	
Hercles Motor (1)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
Herc Pow pf 6	*10	132	132	132	+1
Hershey Choc (3)	1	59½	59½	59½	+ ½
Hollander A (½g)	32	10½	9¾	10½	+ ⅞
Homestake Min	29	34¼	32⅝	34¼	+1⅜
Houd-Hersh B ¼g	7	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
Household Fin (4)	2	49½	49½	49½	
Houston Oil	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	1	36	36	36	— ½
Hudson & Man	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Hudson & Man pf	1	6	6	6	
Hudson B M&S h2	3	16½	16¼	16½	
Hudson Mot	17	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
Hupp Motor	16	1⅜	1½	1½	— ⅛
Illinois Central	61	11½	10⅞	11½	+ ⅞
Ill Cent LL (4)	*10	40	40	40	
Ill Central pf	2	25	24¼	25	+1½
Indpls P&L .60g	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Indus Rayon (2)	10	36⅞	36½	36⅞	+ ⅜
Inger-Rand 1½g	3	96¼	96	96¼	+ ⅛
Inland Steel (1g)	5	71	71	71	
Inspir Con Cop ¼g	15	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Interchem Cp 1.60	2	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
Interch Cp pf 6	*10

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

C. I. O. Wants 48-Hour Week In Steel Trade

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—A 48-hour work week throughout the steel industry has been recommended by the War Production Board's steel labor advisory committee, which was formed only last week.

The committee, headed by Philip Murray, C. I. O. president, and numbering six officials of the C. I. O. United Steel Workers of America, told WPB the longer work week was needed to plug the holes caused by the loss of approximately 186,000 workers to the armed services.

WPB said the average work week in the industry during December was 41½ hours. Under the Wage and Hour laws, time and a half must be paid for all work in excess of 40 hours a week.

The committee's recommendation will be discussed with H. G. Batcheller, director of the WPB steel division.

Mr. Batcheller reported that the bottleneck in steel has shifted from plates to alloy steels and forging quality carbon steels, and that every effort was being made to increase production of those items.

Mr. Batcheller asserted that no war production program—ships, tanks and other equipment—is being delayed by inadequacy of plates, now being supplied at a rate of about 1,150,000 tons each month.

Milk Strike Ends

PORT HURON, Mich., March 22 (AP)—Heeding a War Labor Board directive, striking Port Huron dairy drives decided to end a five-day tieup and resume milk deliveries this morning.

Clarence R. Smith, spokesman for the drivers, announced their decision after a brief meeting which followed receipt of the WLB's order. He said the drivers would resume deliveries for a one-week period, during which time they would expect to receive WLB protection from boycotting and other forms of intimidation from union representatives.

Milk may be obtained at all dairies, Mr. Smith added.

Fifty non-union drivers stopped work last Tuesday in protest, they said, against attempts by A. F. of L. teamsters to organize them. Their action halted deliveries by 16 of 18 dairies in Port Huron. The group, however, continued service to city hospital and other institutions.

Mr. Smith, leader of the non-union drivers, termed the action "a strike in reverse" saying the men were satisfied with their jobs and working conditions.

Strike Voted

BALTIMORE, Md., March 22 (AP)—Baltimore Transit Company Employees, affiliated with the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees (A. F. of L.) voted unanimously last night to go out on strike.

Union officials who refused to be quoted by name said the action would involve nearly 2,000 employees manning Baltimore's street cars and busses.

A. H. Keeler, international representative of the union, who presided at last night's closed meeting, said the strike was called over a number of grievances, including a demand that an employee, discharged by the company, be reinstated.

Union members voted to leave the actual time of calling the strike to the executive committee. A union spokesman warned that any action taken would be sudden.

Utility Trustees

Pach Bros.

Above: Fannin W. Charske, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad, and, below, Herbert E. Smith, President of the United States Rubber Company, who have been elected trustees of the Consolidated Edison Company of New York to fill vacancies.

Employment Totaled 57,400,000 During Month of January

NEW YORK (AP)—Employment in January totaled 57,400,000 workers despite seasonal declines, the National Industrial Conference Board said.

"By midyear," the report said, "an additional 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 workers will be needed on farms alone.

"At least 4,000,000 more must be placed in uniform to bring the armed forces to their projected strength of 11,000,000. Moreover, Senator Downey recently indicated that the number in uniform might rise to 15,000,000 by the year's end, which would double the projected drain upon manpower. Finally, further additions to the number engaged in war work are variously estimated from 1,800,000 to 2,500,000."

With 15,000,000 in military service, the board said, there would be only about three workers in civilian production off the farm for every uniformed person.

Total factory employment in January was estimated at 15,800,000 against 13,600,000 in January, 1942.

Group Reports Score Ruml, House Plans

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—The Ruml plan to skip an income tax year and the Administration "no abatement" tax bill both were berated by partisans as schemes to aid the wealthy today as the House prepared to open debate Thursday on the pay-as-you-go issue.

A Republican minority of the Ways and Means Committee filed a report charging the Democratic majority's tax collection bill would put small taxpayers in a "strait-jacket" and called for enactment of the Ruml plan.

The majority previously had excoriated the skip-a-year proposal as "like robbing Peter to pay a bonus to Paul."

In the midst of the charges and counter charges—warmups for the free-for-all tax battle on the floor—Rep. Aime Forand (R) of Rhode Island, Ways and Means Committee member, wrote all House Members he would offer a compromise to abate the greater part, but not all, of 1942 income tax obligations, and put virtually all taxpayers on a pay-as-you-go basis. This plan originally was presented by Rep. A. Willis Robertson (D) of Virginia and voted down in committee along with the Ruml plan.

Bill Called "Misguided"

The Republican minority's report referred to provisions of the majority's bill as "stupid, misguided and unenlightened," and declared "the hybrid measure which the majority has finally concocted after many weeks of indecision is not even a substantial gesture toward the adoption of a pay-as-you-earn tax system." It further set forth:

1. "It seems obvious that if taxpayers resort to cashing in their war bonds in order to get the advantage of the higher interest rate offered by the discount provisions of the committee bill, the whole bond program may be thrown into chaos."

2. "The makeshift bill which the majority of the committee have reported to the House utterly repudiates the assurance previously held out to the American people that income-tax payments would, so far as possible, be placed on a current basis."

3. No present income taxpayers are made current by the committee measure, nor can any become fully current thereunder except by paying substantially two years' taxes in one year. "For most of the 44,000,000 taxpayers this would result in an undue, if not an intolerable, burden."

4. The committee's bill discount provision "obviously will benefit only those who have sufficient means to pay two years' taxes in one. In other words, it is a sop to the well-to-do rather than to the millions of taxpayers who are most in need of having their tax payments placed on a current, pay-as-you-earn basis."

5. Whether the majority realizes it or not, "their bill abounds in forgiveness features."

6. "It can readily be seen . . . that the 'incentive' discount plan . . . may put a few thousand wealthy persons on a current basis, but will leave the millions of taxpayers in the lower income brackets precisely where they now are—one year behind.

From Grass Roots

The Republicans said the demand for the Ruml plan "comes from the people themselves," and that "it is worth noting that never has there been a greater absence of organized propaganda than in connection with the people's demand for adoption of the Ruml plan."

The report was signed by nine of the 10 Republicans on the Ways and Means Committee. The 10th, Representative Bertrand Gearhart of California, joined the 15 Democrats in voting down the Ruml plan in committee and in reporting out the committee bill. He issued a statement saying the skip-a-year proposal was "Wall Street boondoggling at its worst" and if enacted would "mushroom 100,000 war-made millionaires."

Philip Murray, C. I. O. President, yesterday wrote all House members urging them to vote against the Ruml plan and in favor of "an equitable cancellation for all taxpayers of the normal tax and the first surtax bracket for 1942 taxes."

Dodge Executive Shifts Announced

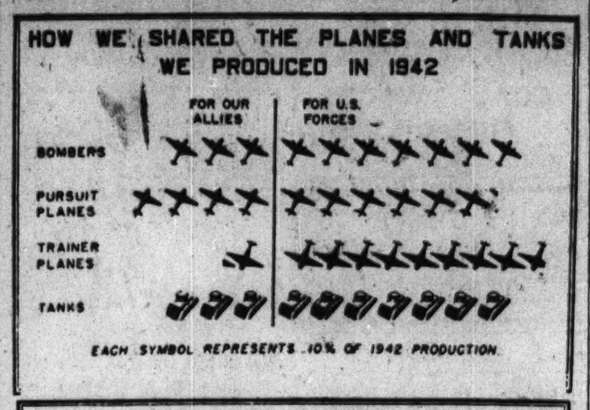
DETROIT (AP) — K. T. Keller, president of Chrysler Corp., announced a shift in executive personnel including changes in the huge new Dodge Chicago plant where airplane engines will be manufactured.

Mr. Keller said that W. J. O'Neill, president and general manager of Chrysler's Dodge Division and general manager of the Dodge Chicago plant, had resigned and the presidency of the Dodge division would be assumed by Herman L. Weckler, Chrysler vice-president and general manager, in addition to his regular duties.

F. J. Lamborn, formerly vice-president in charge of manufacturing of Chrysler's Dodge division, was made vice-president and general manager of the Dodge division, and L. L. Colbert, who had been operating manager of the Dodge Chicago plant, was appointed general manager of the plant.

No explanation for the changes was made.

How U. S. Shares Planes, Tanks



MOST LEND-LEASE PLANES HAVE GONE TO RUSSIA, BRITAIN AND AFRICA
U.S.S.R.
UNITED KINGDOM
AFRICA
AUSTRALIA, N.Z., CHINA AND INDIA
OTHER AREAS
EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 5% OF ALL FACTICAL PLANES EXPORTED UNDER LEND-LEASE

Associated Press Photo

In a report to Congress, the Lend-Lease Administration submitted the above charts, the top one showing the disposition of 1942 tanks and planes to U. S. forces and to our Allies and the bottom one showing the proportion of lend-lease planes shipped to the various countries receiving aid.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week took its biggest tumble for any week in nearly a year, and this time failed to repeat the pattern of many previous weeks, consisting of a dip and then a rise, to a rise and then a dip.

The decline seems to have been set off Monday and Tuesday by the Supreme Court's decision in the St. Paul and the Western Pacific reorganization cases, which took the props out from under the penny rails and then precipitated general selling.

The market continued mixed, in the sense that some groups resisted the decline and even made new highs for the year. Thus on Tuesday the amusements and soft drinks continued upward and on Friday, when nearly the whole market, and particularly the rails, were sagging, the airline issues went into new high ground.

Leading rail stocks, though they resisted the effect of the Supreme Court decision, turned soft on reports of the Chicago wage hearings that the roads might have been unintentionally over-stating their current earnings, particularly in respect to land-grant rates. A good deal more of the current freight volume may ultimately be paid for under these rates than the roads had hoped, and also much traffic under these rates has been paid for but is stored in transit and may have to be hauled the rest of the way for little or no further pay.

"Penny" Rails Slump

The effect of the court decision on the penny rails, the common stocks of roads in reorganization, was drastic indeed. By and large volumes were cut in half in a day. Seaboard plummeted from 1⅝ to ⅞ and New Haven common from 1¾ to ¾. Rock Island common dropped from $2.00 to 87½ cents and Frisco common from $1.75 to 75 cents. These declines recalled the recent warning by President Schram of the stock exchange against uninformed trading in cheap stocks, considered by some the most drastic such warning ever issued by the exchange.

While values in these equities melted away, and some of the junior reorganization liens also tumbled, there was a corresponding gain in prices of the senior obligations of the roads in reorganization.

For the court had given sweeping support to the findings of the Interstate Commerce Commission which had declared valueless most of these common issues. The entire Western Pacific plan and most of the St. Paul plan of the I. C. C. were sustained.

The court found the I. C. C. right in using prospective earning power as the major criterion of value: in making a dollar-and-cents valuation; and in disregarding current wartime earnings as a basis for estimating future earnings. It pointed out in particular the sharp drop in St. Paul's earnings after the last war from a net operating income in 1916 of $31,000,000 to a net operating deficit of over $14,000,000 in 1920.

To Speed Rail Reorganizations

The court's decision will probably speed rail reorganizations, which have been hanging fire now for 10 years, during which both good earnings and bad earnings have been the subject of renewed arguments. Early action is now expected in the case of Missouri Pacific, Rock Island, New Haven, and Seaboard Airline. Action in the Rock Island plan has been held up by the judge pending Monday's decision, and a special master's report on the Seaboard is also expected to come out soon.

The decision is taken to help the position of the Stedman committee holding first and refunding MOP bonds, at the expense of the Robert R. Young group. This will be the first setback in some time for the Young or Alleghany group which has been greatly benefited by the recent flood tide of railroad earnings and which recently opposed Morgan Stanley & Company in the Erie refinancing.

The March 15 quarter-date period went by without a hitch so far as the money market is concerned, despite the extremely low level of reserves of the New York banks, which last Wednesday, despite an increase of $55,000,000, were only $80,000,000. The period was eased by Treasury over-draft with the Federal and by bank sales of Treasury bills.

The economic policy committee of the American Bankers' Association in its report last week urged the banks generally to disregard their low level of reserves in buying governments, and also to make more use of war loan account.

The annual earnings statements appearing this month have had few surprises. They generally show 1942 earnings down from 1941. Some of them are only tentative, pending outcome of re-negotiation of contracts and possible retroactive War Labor Board awards.

The price action of the stock market does not look any too good.

Equitable Benefit Payments in 1942 Total $215,354,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Benefit payments by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States throughout the nation averaged $590,000 a day during the past year, an aggregate of $215,354,000 This brought total benefit payments since the Equitable was founded in 1859 to over $5,000,000,000, it was announced by Thomas I. Parkinson, president, in releasing the Equitable's "humanized" annual report "Your Policy."

The Equitable Society paid $8,525,803 in benefits to Massachusetts families in 1942, the report showed. Of this amount $2,669,323 went to widows, children and other beneficiaries in this State and $2,144,496 to older persons in the form of annuities, while $3,711,984 was distributed to policyholders in the form of matured endowments, dividends and other payments.

In direct aid of the war effort, the Equitable purchased $489,999,000 of United States Government securities. In addition, the Equitable made new investments of $81,864,000 in the securities of manufacturing enterprise and business, $63,992,000 in public utility company bonds and $54,494,000 in the underlying obligations of railroads. The Equitable also made 4,871 new first mortgage loans on homes, businesss properties and farms amounting to $65,476,000.

Total assets of the Equitable increased $192,220,000 to $2,932,856,000 at the year-end, representing the funds which, together with future premium payments and interest earnings, guarantee the payment of the policies and group insurance certificates of the 2,950,000 members of the Society.

The Equitable earned an average net return of 3.45 per cent on its assets in 1942.

P. & O. Ry. Exchange Proposed

PORTLAND, Maine (AP)—Portland and Ogdensburg Railway stockholders were invited to exchange their holdings for P. & O. first mortgage 4½ per cent bonds at the rate of 40 shares for one $1,000 bond. The offer was made by the Maine Central Railroad, which leases the P. & O., and President Edward W. Cox said that P. & O. directors had found the proposal "highly favorable" and recommended its early acceptance.

January War Output Drop Is Made Up

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board reported an 8 per cent decline in war production in January followed by an upswing in February which brought the output almost back to the record level of December.

Chairman Donald M. Nelson omitted a separate report for January production and combined the January and February reports. He said this was done because of delays in obtaining data for January.

The WPB production index, using November, 1941, as 100, declined from the December peak of 496 to 457 in January but rose to 492 in February.

While February production fell below December, Mr. Nelson said that, figured on a daily basis for the short month, it exceeded the December rate by 6 per cent.

Mr. Nelson reported that December production was unusually high due to year-end adjustments and attributed the January decline to this factor.

He gave the following box score showing by categories the monthly percentage of change:

	Feb. compared with Jan. Up	Feb. compared with Dec. Down	Jan. compared with Dec. Down
Total munitions	8	1	8
Aircraft	10	*8	3
Ground ordnance	11	11	30
Navy and Army vessels	3	0.5	3
Merchant vessels	4	*1	2
Misc. munitions	8	1	7

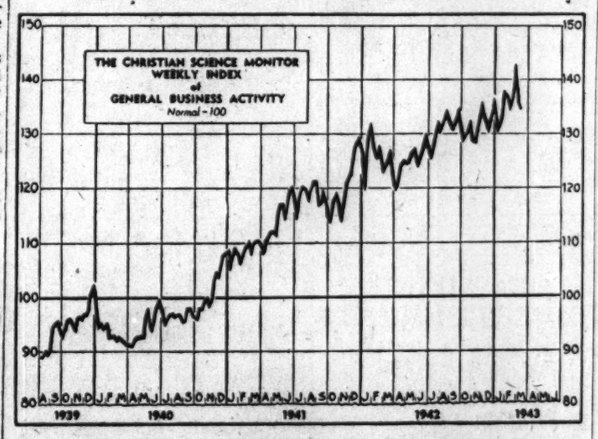
*Up.

These figures were based on the WPB's weighted averages which take account of value and types of items as well as numbers. The number of airplanes produced in February was 9 per cent greater than in January, Nelson said, but output of heavy bombers was 36 per cent higher.

Mr. Nelson said the nation's industrial organization is now geared to devote a much higher proportion to turning out finished weapons. Last year only a little more than half of the war production effort, both munitions and construction, was translated into finished weapons such as airplanes, tanks and ships. This year about three fourths of all the war production effort will be devoted to making weapons and ships.

Mr. Nelson's report gave no figures on production. Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson has reported, however, that approximately 5,000 planes were produced in January and 5,500 in February.

Further Decline Recorded By Monitor Business Index


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR WEEKLY INDEX of GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal=100
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J
1939
1940
1941
1942
1943

A further decline was recorded by The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity during the second week of March. From 135.4 for the week ended March 6 the index dropped to 134.3 (prel.) for the following week. This compared with 124.7 for the week ended March 14, last year.

Modest gains in two of the components, electric power production and miscellaneous freight carloadings, were offset by a further decline in bank debits outside New York City.

Power production eased less than usual for the week, while miscellaneous carloadings, recovering part of the previous week's loss, registered a more than seasonal gain.

Bank debits, on the other hand, decreased more than seasonally but maintained a level above that of a month earlier.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	March *13 '43	March 6 '43	March 14 '42
Combined index	134.3	135.4	124.7
Bk debits outside NYC	150.5	154.7	130.6
Elec power production	126.9	126.4	114.5
Misc carloadings	135.6	125.3	139.0

*Preliminary.

Oil Output Rate Reduced for April

WASHINGTON (AP)—Petroleum Administrator Harold Ickes certified a production rate of 4,186,100 barrels daily of all petroleum liquids for April, a decrease of 7,700 barrels a day from the March rate.

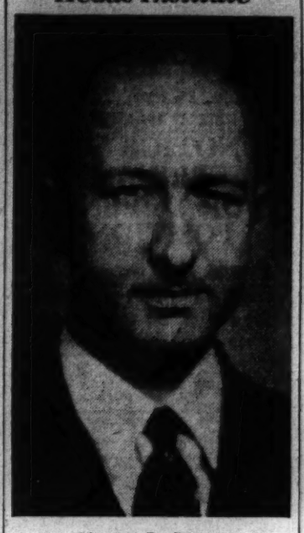
The rates of production certified for eastern and midwestern States, Texas and California generally were reduced, but increased production was authorized for southwestern and Rocky Mountain States. Production rates for Texas and California remained unchanged from March.

Portland Cement Output Levels Off

WASHINGTON (AP)—Production of finished Portland cement is leveling off after a strong up-trend that began at the start of 1940, the Bureau of Mines said, but it added that "it appears that the critical production period for the cement industry has passed."

Production last January was 12,560,000,000 barrels, a 2 per cent increase over January, 1942, while shipments from mills were 8,641,000 barrels, a decrease of 0.5 per cent. The bureau said that with shipments off, stocks at the mills "showed further improvement."

Heads Institute



Charles L. Plumb

Elected President of the American Savings and Loan Institute, succeeding Edward J. Webb. Mr. Plumb is from New York City.

Troop Movements By Rail Stepped Up Threefold From '42

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A railroad spokesman said the railroads carried more than three times as many troops in the first two months of this year as last.

Illustrating the enormous expansion of railway traffic, M. J. Gormley of Washington, executive assistant of the Association of American Railroads, said:

"Troop movements have been stepped up until the railroads are now moving approximately 1,750,000 men a month in organized military parties."

He forecast the military passenger business would run 25 per cent higher in 1943 than in the record-breaking 1942 year.

He expected the railroads to have nearly triple the 1939 passenger traffic this year, and more than half again that of 1918.

Freight movement as well as passenger load is straining rail facilities, he told the Shippers Pacific Coast Transportation Advisory Board. He said the railroads were hauling about 34 million gallons of oil a day to the eastern states, "or 70 times more oil than the railroads had been bringing into this territory in the spring of 1941."

Am. Smelting Net Equals $3.99 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—American Smelting and Refining Co., and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31 reported net income of $12,252,352, equal to $3.99 per share on common stock after preferred dividend requirements, compared to $15,742,662, or $5.59 per share in 1941.

The annual report of the company said that during 1942 wages generally increased at U. S. plants, and in most cases the scale was fixed by the War Labor Board.

Net income before taxes in 1942 declined $2,105,234, the report said, which was less than the increase in labor cost caused by higher wages, adding that had the wage scale remained constant the showing of net income before taxes would have been greater than in 1941.

In addition to new leases on Mexican mining properties, the company reported acquisition of a 50 per cent interest in a nickel property in the state of Goyaz, Brazil.

The American Locomotive Co., whose war products include the M-7 tank destroyer which helped outgun Marshal Rommel's Afrika Korps in Egypt, reported its net income for 1942 was $5,051,593, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $3.37 a common share, against $5,628,741 or $4.12 per common share in 1941. During the year the company's backlog of unfilled orders more than doubled, to a total of $854,000,000 on Dec. 31. Sales for the year were $302,492,000 against $73,745,000 in 1941, while income taxes were calculated at $28,000,000 against $4,090,000 in 1941.

J. C. Penney Co., operators of a large chain of junior department stores, reported net earnings of $18,058,216 in 1942 or $6.59 a common share, compared with $17,128,104, or $6.24 a share, in 1941. Total sales of $490,295,173 in 1942 were 29.9 per cent higher than $377,571,711 in the preceding year.

Maryland Drydock Co. reported net income of $807,755 in 1942, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $4.71 a common share, compared with $1,107,929, or $6.69 a share, in 1941. Recent earnings were after all charges, including taxes, and after deducting special non-recurring charges of $213,524.

National Lead Co. and wholly owned subsidiaries reported 1942 net profit of $4,246,370, equal to 72 cents a share on common stock, compared with $5,375,685, or $1.10 a share in 1941.

The Pittsburgh Steel Company reported net earnings for 1942 of $2,488,074 or $3.19 a share on outstanding common stock compared with $3,169,597 or $4.53 a common share in 1941. Taxes increased from $4,946,000 a year ago to $7,263,000, a sum equal to $14.27 a share of common stock and $9.37 a ton of products shipped.

United Drug, Inc., reported for 1942 consolidated net profit of $2,301,230, or $1.64 a common share, compared with $2,527,424, or $1.80 a share, in 1941.

Bendix Aviation Corp. reported consolidated net profit of $2,873,195 in the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1942, or $1.83 a common share, compared with $3,113,328, or $1.47 a share in the like 1941 period. Provision for federal taxes was $37,453,164 in the recent three months' period against $14,207,335 in the like 1941 quarter.

Compania Swift Internacional reported net profit for the year 1942 of 17,647,932 Argentine pesos compared with 18,691,058 pesos in 1941. Converted into U. S. currency at the rate of 23.6 cents for one peso prevailing on December, 1942, this net profit was equivalent to $2.77 a share compared with $2.95 the previous year.

St. Joseph Lead Co. reported for 1942 net profit of $5,655,625, equal to $2.89 a share on the capital stock, compared with $4,893,455, or $2.50 a share, in 1941.

The Glen Alden Coal Co. reported 1942 net income of $4,916,016 after provision of $2,405,902 for Federal and state income taxes, etc., equal to $2.84 a share, compared with $3,805,333, or $2.17 a share, in 1941 after provision of $1,811,078 for Federal and state income taxes.

Magma Copper Co. and Magma Arizona Railroad Co. reported a net profit for 1942, before depletion, of $367,317, equal to $1.46 a common share, against $1,492,255 or $3.66 a share in 1941. For 1942 the company had a loss of $194,205 from sale of securities, while in 1941 a profit of $318,130 from such sales was reported.

Consolidated Paper Corp., Ltd., and subsidiaries, Montreal, showed a net profit of $396,291 for 1942, against $880,220 in 1941. These amounts, in Canadian currency, equaled 15 cents a share for 1942, against 34 cents in 1941.

The Phillips Petroleum Co. reports net income for the company in 1942 at $13,129,458, or $2.95 a share, against $17,436,977, or $3.92 a share, in 1941. The decline in net after taxes and reserves was despite a rise in gross income to $144,369,740, the largest in the company's history and $1,653,156 greater than in 1941.

E. G. Budd Manufacturing Co. reported 1942 consolidated net income of $3,802,029 after a reserve of $1,420,000 for reconversion to peacetime activities after the war. The earnings reported, subject to renegotiation of contracts with the Navy Department, equalled $63.87 a share on the 7 per cent preferred stock on which dividend arrears were reported at $84 a share. In 1941 net profit was $1,060,218 or $17.81 a share on the preferred.

Budd Wheel Co reported 1942 net profit of $1,752,269 after $1,000,000 provision for deferred maintenance and reconversion of plant to peacetime operations. The profits reported, subject to renegotiation with the price adjustment board of the United States Army Bureau of Ordnance, were equal to $1.81 a share on the common stock. In 1941 net was $1,754,882 or $1.80 a share.

Champion Paper & Fibre Co. and subsidiaries reported net income of $2,088,487, or $3.04 a common share, for the first three quarters of its fiscal year (40 weeks ended Jan. 31), compared with $2,291,747, or $3.41 a share, in the first three quarters of the preceding year.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND No. 216

A quarterly dividend of 50c per share has been declared, payable May 1, 1943, to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 10, 1943.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

EDWARD J. HYLAND, Treasurer.

Boston, March 16, 1943.

To Friends of The Principia in New York and Vicinity

Mr. Frederic E. Morgan, President of The Principia, and Mr. Carey Browne, Executive Secretary of the Principia Alumni Association, will be available for interviews in New York at the Waldorf-Astoria, from Thursday, April 1, through Wednesday, April 7.

A meeting has been planned at which Mr. Morgan will discuss Principia and the war. Informal motion pictures and slides of Principia activities will also be shown. Those who wish an interview or are interested in attending the meeting are invited to call Mr. Morgan upon his arrival in New York on the morning of April 1.

The PRINCIPIA

Founded 1898 Saint Louis, Missouri Coeducational

Senior College Upper School

Junior College Lower School

Current Business Statistics

March 22, 1943

		Latest Week	Previous Week	Year Ago
Business Activity:				
The Christian Science Monitor index, computed normal = 100	M'r 13	‖134.3	135.4	124.7
Production:				
Bituminous coal, thous. short tons*	M'r 13	2100	2058	1842
Crude petroleum, thous. bbls.*	M'r 13	3887	3887	3515
Electric power, mil. kwh.	M'r 13	3945	3947	3357
Steel, p. c. of capacity†	Apr 6	99.3	99.1	x97.9
Distribution:				
Carloadings, total, thous. cars	M'r 13	769	749	799
Department stores sales, 1935-39 = 100‡	M'r 13	134	142	131
Finance:				
Bank clearings, N. Y., bil. dol.	M'r 17	4922	4116	4236
Bank clearings, 22 cities out. N. Y., bill. dol.	M'r 17	3905	3299	3694
Federal reserve banks:				
Fed. res. bank credit, total, mil. dol.	M'r 17	6699	6390	2351
Mem. bank excess reserves, est., mil. dol.	M'r 17	2130	1880	3161
Federal reserve reporting mbr. banks:				
Commercial loans, mil. dol.	M'r 10	5804	5736	6959
Demand deposits, adj., mil. dol.	M'r 10	32116	31305	25129
Investments, mil. dol.	M'r 10	32373	31953	19623
Interest rates:				
Bankers' acceptances (90-day), p. c.	M'r 19	⅞	⅞	½@⅞
Call loan renewals, p. c.	M'r 19	1	1	1
Commercial paper, prime (4-6 mos.), p. c.	M'r 19	¾@¾	¾@¾	½@¾
Discount rate, N. Y., p. c.	M'r 19	1	1	1
Time loans (90-day), p. c.	M'r 19	1¼	1¼	1¼
Currency in circulation, mil. dol.	M'r 17	16115	16205	11474
Exchange rates, pound sterling, dol.‖	M'r 19	4.02@4.04	4.02@4.04	4.04
Failures, commercial, number	M'r 11	91	103	224
Gold stock, mil. dol.	M'r 17	22610	22644	22686
Security markets:				
Bond averages, 20 rails, dol.‖	M'r 20	71.9	71.8	64.9
Bond yield, U. S. Govt., p. c. per an.¶	M'r 20	*2.09	*2.07	2.00
Stock averages, dol.‖	M'r 20	45.8	46.7	34.7
Stock sales, N. Y. S. E., thous. shares	M'r 20	6076	7827	1864
Prices, Wholesale:				
U. S. Dep't of Labor indexes:				
Combined (approx. 900 com.), 1926 = 100	M'r 13	‖103.2	102.9	97.1
Farm products, 1926 = 100	M'r 13	123.5	122.0	102.3
Foods, 1926 = 100	M'r 13	107.0	106.4	95.8
28 basic commodities, Aug., 1939 = 100	M'r 19	176.3	176.4	166.0
Controlled (20 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	M'r 19	162.4	162.4	161.7
Uncontrolled (8 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	M'r 19		212.2	175.5
Copper, elec., ingot, N. Y., $ per lb.**	M'r 19	.119	.119	.119
Cotton, middling, ⅞ staple, $ per lb.††	M'r 19	.211	.210	.194
Hides, cow, lt. nat. pack, Chi., $ p. lb.**	M'r 19	.155	.155	.155
Steel scrap, hvy. melt., Chi., $ per ton**	M'r 19	18.750	18.750	18.750
Sugar, raw, 96°, duty pd., N. Y., $ per lb.**	M'r 19	.037	.037	.037
Wheat, No. 2 H'd Win., Kan. C., $ p. bu.	M'r 19	1.394	1.393	1.180
Wool tops, spot, N. Y., $ per lb.**	M'r 19	‡‡1.285	‡‡1.262	‡‡1.305

*Daily average. †Data for 1942 based on est. capacity as of Dec. 31, 1941. ‡Federal Reserve Board index. §Free rate. ‖Compiled by Associated Press. ¶Average of yields on all outstanding partially tax-exempt United States Government bonds due or callable in over 12 years. **Controlled by Government regulation. ††Average of 18 spot markets. ‡‡Nominal. ‖‖Preliminary. *On fewer issues. xRevised.

California Farmers Eye Postwar Era

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EL CENTRO, Calif. — While wrestling with severe problems of labor and machinery shortage, and frozen price ceilings which are below production costs, farmers of Imperial Valley have their eyes fixed on a stabilized postwar agriculture.

Committees of farmers, operating out of the Imperial County Board of Trade, are developing plans for two large plants to utilize products of the valley's 400,000 fertile acres—an acreage to be expanded greatly when the All-American canal system is completed.

One of these committees, headed by Argyle McLachlan, is assembling facts on industrial alcohol. Even when markets are good, it is pointed out, there are enormous quantities of farm waste which could be turned into alcohol and plastics.

Dehydration

The other group, with Eugene W. Lott as chairman, is working toward a dehydration plant for surplus and cull vegetables and fruits.

In the meantime, one of the most serious handicaps of the valley is a lack of flaxseed threshers. Responding to the appeal of the War Production Board, this season's plantings of winter flax were increased from a little under 100,000 acres to slightly over 140,000. The harvesters available last season were too few, and some of them are worn out. Recently the WPB announced that Imperial Valley flax growers might buy new equipment above the two or three threshers previously allotted to them on a percentage basis. But no material for making those theshers was released to the manufacturers. They must arrive by May 1 or many fields of flax will go unthreshed.

Dairymen testified at an OPA hearing that their situation is desperate. Under the ceiling, they receive 95 cents per pound of butterfat in Grade A milk for human consumption. Their costs range from $1.14 to $1.30 a pound, even when hay is figured at harvest-time prices and not at the present hay ceilings. Lack of labor is another factor which has driven many a dairyman out of business. Yet the local demand is not supplied, to say nothing of the immense demand at San Diego, only 100 miles west. At San Diego the shortage is so acute that Marines and sailors in training are not served milk.

Growers Critical

Vegetable growers are critical of the Department of Agriculture ruling that lettuce, one of the valley's most important crops, is not "essential." They have been compelled to cut lettuce acreage sharply, have no assurance that they can get crates or refrigerators cars for what they do grow. Yet the records show that army camps are among the heaviest buyers of lettuce. Two camps investigated by Imperial farmers use more pounds of lettuce than of potatoes, which rank high at the top of essential crops.

Subchasers to Cuba In Lend-Lease Deal

MIAMI, Fla., March 22 (AP)—Ten speedy Coast Guard antisubmarine patrol boats are being turned over to the Cuban Navy here today in the largest single Lend-Lease transaction to take place in Miami.

Two others will be handed over in Cuba.

Commodore Julio D. Arguelles, Chief of the Cuban Navy, is receiving the vessels from Capt. H. H. J. Benson, Acting Commandant of the Gulf Sea Frontier.

With their Cuban crews, the patrol boats soon will be on active duty guarding shipping lanes in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. Officers and men of the Cuban Navy have been trained in the Navy's sub-chaser training school here.

The vessels were designed originally for the United States Coast Guard.

N. Y. Police Kill Pair In Drive on Mugging

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP)—Two Negroes were killed by policemen in Harlem Saturday night as a special detail of 1,483 extra officers patroled through areas of Harlem and Brooklyn to halt a recent wave of muggings and banditry.

Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine, who ordered the special detail, announced that he had taken yet another step to meet the problem. He said he asked white and Negro clergymen to hold a joint conference to discuss means for stopping the disorders and assaults on pedestrians in the city's dimmed-out streets.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

HOUSES FOR SALE

6 ROOMS, substantial brick residence, newly decorated, excellent condition; convenient all transportation; everything available for comfort and convenience; price $8500. East Yonkers, N. Y. Beverly 7-7056.

HOMES TO SHARE

WANTED, lady, Christian Scientist, to share home with widow, MRS. ROSALIE CREECH, 108 North Eighth St., Marshalltown, Iowa.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Employed lady will share 5 rooms and bath, furnished; garage. 401 48th Ave., Capitol Hts., Md. Hillside 0417-M.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1011 Beacon St.—Large quiet room with fireplace, for gentleman; 18 min. to Park St. station. Call Bea. 1143.

N. Y. C., 110th St., 250 West—Comfortable, bright; lavatory; ideal transportation; private family; near church; $6.00. RICH. AC. 4-0686.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada (Continued)

APARTMENTS TO LET

MELROSE, MASS.—Heated furnished apartment, 4 rooms and bath. Light, gas, continuous hot water. Elec. refrigerator. 686. Mel. 2149-R.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., West 84th—Lady will share 3-room apartment; student of Christian Science preferred. Tel. TR. 7-3654.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

LAUNDRY—Experienced wash man with some knowledge boiler and engine; steady work; also girl marker and assorter; laundry doing 800 weekly. Write Model Laundry Co., 864 Broad Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

COUNSELORS for co-educational camp; must be Christian Scientists. Write MRS. M. CLARKE, 86-74 169th St., Jamaica, N. Y. (Long Island).

COUPLE—Cook-general and caretaker gardener; 2 adults. State full qualifications, age and salary expected. Box 85, Norwell, Mass.

A TEACHER to spend 4 hours a day at our home in Brookline, Mass., teaching a girl 13 years penmanship and English; Christian Scientist preferred. Box M-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

BOYS WANTED—Shipping clerks, stock boys, office boys. GRAMOPHONE SHOP, 18 East 48th St., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED companion housekeeper for 3 young school children; upstairs work. Box H-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BANK EXECUTIVE, 41, desires new position; has had 25 years' banking experience, 14 as an executive; salary expected $5,000; will consider post anywhere in U. S. Write Box X-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MAN, age 48, desires employment; clerical work, general office assistant. Write Box M-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MORNING work wanted; care of apartment; reliable, colored woman (Christian Scientist). WA 7-7234, N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman, experienced child's nurse, wishes complete charge one or two children in N. Y. C.; references. Write Box W-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES

WEDDING GIFTS — See Boston's most unusual collection. WINDSOR ART GALLERIES LTD., Hotel Statler

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JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER
33 W. 42, N. Y. C. Lo. 5-3511 Rm. 1019
Permanents, $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7.

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ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING. BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY AND SILVER PURCHASED. WIDMER, Jeweler, 31 West Street, Boston

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FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets. PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 3913

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Personal Pen 333 Wash. Street, Boston Room 306 LAF 3087

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GRAND PIANO WANTED
Oriental Rugs, Dining Rm. Set, Asp. 3798 (Mass.)

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PIANO—HARMONY—EURHYTHMICS
Jean Patterson—Juilliard Graduate
838 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. Cl 7-6372—Mo 2-4305

WANTED

WELL-EQUIPPED machine shop desires work rebuilding; experimental and general machine work. Williams Machine Co. Inc., Poultney, Vt.

WANTED TO BUY

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, etc. Also men's used clothing. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick. 4-4406.

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You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

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Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks.	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	36c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

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We sell Foot Comfort

We have scientifically designed lasts for every type of foot, and we never sell a pair of shoes we do not honestly believe to be a perfect fit.

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NINTH and KING STS.—on the corner
WILMINGTON · DELAWARE

DELAWARE

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Dist. of Col.

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of Connecticut Avenue
"Leading Coiffeur Stylists"
Permanent Waves Our Specialty
1623 Connecticut Ave., Decatur 5811-12
6844-A Wisconsin Ave., Oliver 1216-17

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Open weekdays 5 to 8 P. M.
Closed Mondays
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Original designs for Birthday and Wedding Cakes. Sandwiches $3.50 and $4.50 per hundred.
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WI. 6300 BETHESDA, MD.
DISPLAY ROOMS, 6840 WIS. AVE.

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Ladies' Tailor and Furrier
Coats, Suits and Furs
Made to order
Cloth and fur garments refitted, relined and cleaned. Fine ready-to-wear fur coats and scarfs, reasonably priced.
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PLUMBING—HEATING—REPAIRING
REMODELING A SPECIALTY
Estimates gladly given
7906 Woodbury Drive, Silver Spring, Md.
SL 4137

THE ORIENT 東園
CHINESE AND AMERICAN RESTAURANT
1715 Wisconsin Ave. MIchigan 9547

Maine

AUBURN

INSURANCE
Your Insurance Problems can be handled by us promptly.
Phone 1020 or 244
MILLER INSURANCE AGENCY
H. A. Baird, Mgr. 51 Court St.

Regular Deposits in an Interest Bearing account will provide the funds you need.
For Vacation — Emergencies —a Home or Future Security
Mechanics' Savings Bank
79 Main Street, Auburn, Maine

Seeds for your VICTORY GARDEN
Vegetables for Victory
Flowers for Morale
We carry the best—Triple Tested Seed
ROAK'S, Florist
Auburn Theatre Bldg. Phone 980

E. V. McCRELLIS AND CO.

Painting and Interior Decorating
Paints—Varnishes Wallpaper
158 Turner Street Phone 1071-J

Young Men's and Students' Corduroy Sport Coats, $12.50
Covert Slacks, $4.95 to $9.50
COBB-WATSON COMPANY
57 Court Street Auburn, Maine

BANGOR

Phone 6422
JONES

Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

JM PRODUCTS
FLINT & ROSS, Inc.
Architectural Engineers
Johns-Manville Home Insulation
Johns-Manville Asphalt Tile Floors
86 CENTRAL STREET DIAL 7818

Distinctive Gowns for Every Occasion
Vanity Fair and Kickernick Underwear
Barbizon Garments
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
Hats Hosiery Smart Accessories
25 Hammond St. Dial 2-0183

MAINE

BANGOR (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 6478

BOYD & NOYES, INC.
Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
Sterling by TOWLE
41 Hammond Street—Opposite City Hall

LEWISTON

Barnstone-Osgood Company
Quality Jewelers Since 1859
Patek Philippe, Movado, Hamilton
Girard-Perregaux Watches,
Quality Diamonds, Fine Sterling,
Hawkes & Libby Crystal
50 Lisbon St. Lewiston, Maine

HOLLYWOOD BEAUTY SALON
Distinctive coiffures created by individualized shaping and waving.
363 Main Stret Telephone 406

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 3-6269, Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARTEX
Bath Towels
White—white with colored borders

Hand Towel	29c
Bath Towel	59c
Extra large Bath Towel	69c
Wash Cloth	12½c

Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
Portland, Maine

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

PARKING SERVICE
SCOTT'S
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

JEWELRY REPAIRING
Reliability—in this branch of the jewelry business, is essential. Our men are experts—and your orders will receive prompt, careful attention.
CARTER BROTHERS COMPANY
521 CONGRESS STREET
PORTLAND, MAINE

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE 3-2941 COAL
84 COMMERCIAL STREET

Royal Doulton Figurines
People of cultured taste always feel and appreciate the beauty and charm of a finely produced China figure.
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers

Harmon & Newcomb Inc.
Fashions for Men
593 Congress Street Portland, Maine

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate
Rentals — Insurance
9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2685

Crossword Quiz Answers

J	A	M	E	S	■	A	D
U	■	I	L	I	A	D	■
M	A	N	F	R	E	D	■
B	Y	E	■	E	R	A	■
L	E	R	P	■	O	■	■
I	S	A	A	C	■	V	E
E	■	L	E	A	■	E	■
S	■	S	A	T	I	N	■
■	S	■	N	A	V	E	■
A	C	S	■	L	A	T	■
P	U	C	C	I	N	I	■
S	P	O	O	N	■	A	■
E	■	T	R	A	I	N	■

27

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

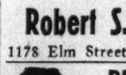
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471, Hours: 8 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For the Teen-Age Girl
Clothes—pretty ones—tailored or feminine according to her whim!
HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

DOVER

DAERIS RESTAURANT and TEA ROOM
Air-Conditioned
Pleasantly Located, Delicious Food, Courteous Service, Popular Prices
MORRILL BUILDING

WEBB'S GROCERY

158 Washington St.
Tel. 73 We Deliver
MEATS and PROVISIONS

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Introducing the full line
McQUADE PAINTS *and* VARNISHES
Paint satisfaction for 55 years
Your money cheerfully refunded if you are not satisfied with the results.
MANCHESTER PAINT & WALLPAPER CO.
TEL. 1903 1128 ELM STREET

When You Think of
INSURANCE
Why Not Think of
Robert S. Perkins Co.
1178 Elm Street Telephone 5772

Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
Developing and Enlarging Expertly Done
A. H. WOODMAN CO.
93 MANCHESTER STREET

AT YOUR SERVICE
Diamond Gas and Oil Co.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Phone 6880

GATE CITY CLEANSING CO.
HAVE YOUR SPRING CLEANING DONE EARLY
107 HANOVER ST.
TEL. 4475

CRAFTSMAN
Press Incorporated
We are equipped to do all jobs, large or small. Let us print your stationery, too.
357 PINE STREET

Kimball's Flowers

The Joy of Flowers is Yours by merely calling
4530-W
Charles V. Kimball and Son
62 Harrison St., cor. Pine St.

COKE • COAL • WOOD • OIL
PHONE 453 or 452
Also Farming Machinery and Supplies
W. E. DUNBAR SONS
59 Hanover Street 132 Massabesic Street

Shagmoor Coats
for Spring
"Right Dress" for All Occasions
Sold Exclusively
JAMES W. HILL CO.

NASHUA

ANN'S DRESS SHOPPE
Fine Line
SPRING COATS
Just Around the Corner from Main St.
81 West Pearl St. Tel. 489-W

AVARD'S
LAD and DAD STORE
161 Main Street, Nashua, N. H.

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

CHASE & CHASE
Book and Stationery Store
Books, Stationery, Pictures Framing
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Card Engraving and Die Stamping
202 THAMES STREET TEL. 304

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Gardens and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT (Continued)

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
39 Marlborough St. Tel. 1970

Office Supplies

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

PROVIDENCE

THE SHUTTLE SHOP
288 THAYER STREET
New Shipment of Old Persian Copper and Many Other Interesting Items
You are always welcome to browse!

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

GAINES
Variety Bedding
Specializing in
GOOD BEDDING and FURNITURE
J. C. GAINES, Owner and Manager
1225 KING STREET ALEX 3583

The Silhouette Shop
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Dial 50186. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COFER'S, Inc.
134 COLLEGE PLACE
Interior Decorations
Are you enjoying the comforts of Venetian Blinds?
Estimates Furnished
PHONE 27167

Thornburg & Love
Furriers
Fine New Furs and Coats, also Cleaning, Glazing, Storage, Remodeling and Repairing
515 Boush St. Telephone 26809
ROBT. G. RAWLS Pres.-Treas. DAVID A. RAWLS Vice-Pres.

DAVID A. RAWLS, Inc.
Gowns *Chapeaux*
Wraps *Furs*
Sports
108-110 W. Plume Street (Law Bldg.)

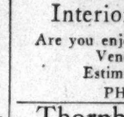
QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
willis'
Granby Street, Corner Main

BLUE BONNET HAT SHOPPE
SMART HATS
for Smart Women
Exclusive but not expensive
$2 to $22.50
405 Boush St. Mrs. Herbert L. Jones
Telephone 33497

ROANOKE

MEREDITH'S MARKET
Carefully Selected Foods
Delivery Service
108 Grandin Road Dial 2-3128

Rutrough's, Inc.
Fashions for Men
Ponce De Leon Hotel Bldg.


MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

IMPERIAL ICE CREAM CO.
MILK—CREAM ICE CREAM
Rich in Taste
Faultless in Quality
PHONE 25-181

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON (Continued)

We welcome your patronage
222 Capitol Street Phone 27-137

CLARKSBURG

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
Wallpaper
Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

ARCADE BOOK and CARD SHOP
Exclusive line of Hallmark Greeting Cards
Personally selected books for the retail trade and ou. lending library.
Room 5, First Huntington Arcade

"A Victory Garden"
Patriotic — Thrifty
GOOD SEEDS
Garden Tools—Insecticides
C. M. LOVE & CO.
1040 Third Ave. Phone 5129

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

Princess Shoes
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
77 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opposite Connaught Hotel

For Quality Fuels
Call
J. STODDART COAL CO.
219 Lottridge St. Tel. 4-3448

Robinson's HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY
DEPARTMENT STORE
18 JAMES SOUTH DIAL 7-0211

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRODUCERS MILK

Cream, Butter, Ice Cream, Cheese, Chocolate Drink
Phone 2-4281

E. R. FISHER Ltd.
110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear
Specialists in Ottawa Since 1905

P. F. HOWE
Chartered Life Underwriter
All Lines of Insurance
Automobile, Fire, etc.
Sun Life Bldg. Phones 2-9621, 8-4273

Mutual Press Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
MAUD R. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

A. H. JARVIS
"The Bookstore"
157 Bank Street 2-2146
"The Place to Buy Stationery"
Children's Books all year round

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

OTTAWA (Continued)

PARTICULAR PEOPLE EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
201 Evelyn Street

Heulins
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

The China and Gift Shoppe
Royal Doulton, Spode, Coalport, Wedgwood, Aynsley, Crown Derby
McINTOSH & WATTS
245-247 Bank Street 2-6383
LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lyndhurst 1563 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

MEN'S SHIRTS
are finished on the latest equipment to please the most fastidious, folded with the buttons undone. May we do your shirts?
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

MANOR WOOL SHOP
MRS. E. REID, Manager
Ready-made Knitted Dresses, Sweaters, Scarves, Babies' and Children's Wear, Etc.
Finest Wools—Free Instructions
Expert Washing and Blocking
2019 YONGE STREET HY 7463

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

Mademoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon
Lyndhurst 6962
256½ Runnymede Road

Ellen Bradley's
Grill
7 ADELAIDE STREET E.
(Near Yonge)
Good Food—Well Cooked—Nicely Served

HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.
MAfair 1145 City Wide Delivery

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

HARRY YOUNG
FINE FOOTWEAR for Women and Men
Moderately Priced
6 ST. CLAIR, EAST OF YONGE

16 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. MI 0911

Fine Footwear for Ladies
SELBY ARCH GRIP, ETC.
Specialists in Fitting Children
HURLBUT, PACKARD, etc.
Sturdy Brogues for Men and Boys
JOHNSON'S
Eglinton at Avenue Road HU 2889

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Try

Borden's

"GOLDEN CREST"

IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED

KI 6151

"Character Clothes for Women"

Ira-Berg
Limited

1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone DE-9297 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop

Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty

Holt, Renfrew
& COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL

also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING...

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

Simpson's

Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre

• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

IN MONTREAL IT'S

MORGAN'S

For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.

Ask for descriptive booklet

HENRY MORGAN
& CO. Limited

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP

MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

SPRING FURS
FUR STORAGE
and
REMODELLING
A. PICHET
2170 So. Catherine St. W. WI. 6111

OGILVY'S LABEL
is your guarantee of quality and sound value
JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited
Established 1866

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street West

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY. VALUE. SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

European
Local Classified

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns; remodelling speciality; own materials made up. 47a, Marloes Road, Kensington, London, West 8. Western 3964.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street. Convenient to two Christian Science Churches. Quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countried surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service. Air Raid Shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the Company's Architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Rentals £210-£325 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties, Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 6181.

LAUNDRIES

For Clean and Dainty Frocks, Linen and Underwear send to The Royal French Laundry, 55, Packington Road, Acton, London W. 3. Phone Acorn 1794. Silks and Woollies special attention. Small repairs free of charge.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, ribbons and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 17 Bury St., London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON PRIVATE GUEST HOUSE
Quiet sunny rooms. Single or double (Hot and cold) 136 Lexham Gardens, W 8. Western 4925

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON.—FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED ROOMS, fitted H. & C. basins; quiet house, good position. Stannard, 3 Queensberry Place, S. W. 7. Tel. Ken. 1961.

LONDON—Furnished or unfurnished rooms to let; moderate rents; quiet house, close Christian Science church. Tel. PAD 6150. 49 York Street, W 1.

TYPEWRITING

J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629. At your service as usual. All typewriting, duplicating.

TYPEWRITING & DUPLICATING

D. E. PATTEN—TYPEWRITING and DUPLICATING, General and Technical, Balance Sheets, etc. FACSIMILE TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS, 357, Oxford St., London, W. 1. MAYfair 5867.

England

LONDON

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING

No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort

302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

WOMEN'S PRINTING SOCIETY LIMITED
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
31-35, BRICK STREET, W. 1.
GROSVENOR 1942

GREGG & CO. LTD.
RAZORS, SCISSORS
KNIVES, TOOLS
Made in Sheffield
27 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1
1196 SLOANE
247-249 FULHAM ROAD, S. W. 3
9808 FLAXMAN

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) Ltd.
Highgate Village, N.6
MOUNTVIEW 1874
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you too!

LONDON E.—Woodford

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade, Snaresbrook — Tel. Wanstead 4180
169 High Road, Woodford Green — Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
26 Broadway, Woodford Green — Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

Eire

DUBLIN

Lowest Cash Prices
At Lee's combined with most reliable values for Drapery, Outfitting, Millinery, Footwear, Furniture.
Edward Lee & Co., Ltd.
DUBLIN, Rathmines
DUN LAOGHAIRE, BRAY

Switzer's
HAIRDRESSING
SWITZERS offer a service unexcelled in Dublin for skill and artistry. Eugene Permanent Waving a speciality.
Merely standard charges
SWITZER & CO., Ltd.
GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN

MAISON PROST
Ltd.
HAIRDRESSERS AND PERFUMERS
24 St. Stephen's Green (Ladies and Gentlemen)
73, Grafton Street (Ladies Only)
106, Grafton Street (First Floor) (Gentlemen only)

Maguire & Gatchell, Ltd.
Dawson Street, Dublin
for
HOUSEHOLD IRONMONGERY
Table Glass — Irish China

Buy Your Coal, Iron, Steel and Cement
at
HEITONS
13, Westmoreland Street

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Air Filtering Is Important in Some War Industries?

Ordinary air may contain elements against which workers in various war industries must constantly be on guard. Besides dirt particles which tend to cause erosion and wear in fast-moving machine parts (such as the high-speed blades of blowers in blast furnaces), the air also may contain sulphur, phosphates, and other foreign substances which tend to tarnish and corrode metals.

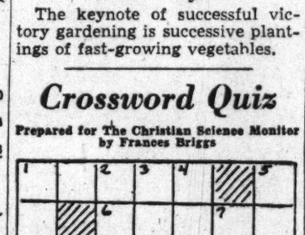
When electrical contact parts become tarnished, the film of tarnish tends to impede the flow of electricity in power switches, motors, and generators. Just as excessive carbon on spark plug points lowers automobile engine efficiency, tarnish films may make electrical apparatus lose power or stop operating entirely.

The air in the sealed rooms where our marvelous bombsights are made must be free from dirt and corrosive elements. The air in which milk is dried to a fine powder for the use of soldiers and civilians in far-off lands must be free from impurities.

One of the successful methods of trapping and removing dirt, soot, and chemicals from the air is an electrostatic air filter known as the Precipitron, developed by Westinghouse engineers.

For generations it has been a favorite laboratory trick to plunge a wire charged with static electricity into a wide-mouthed glass jar containing smoke. Upon the insertion of the charged wire, the smoke is instantaneously dissipated. The tiny particles of smoke are driven to the sides of the jar, clearing the air completely.

In the Precipitron, the air to be cleaned travels over fine tungsten wires carrying 12,000 volts of electricity. These impart a postive charge to the passing particles of electricity.



SIMPLIFIED DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW A PRECIPITRON WORKS

The dust particle, moving in the direction of the arrow, receives a positive charge from the wire and is attracted and held by the negative charge on the steel plate.

Next, parallel steel plates which are negatively charged strongly attract and hold the oppositely charged particles, removing them from the air.

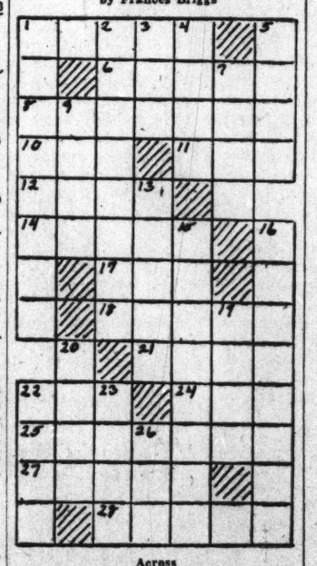
Units for home use to catch dirt, soot, and pollen, and costing about as much as an electric refrigerator, are expected to be available after the war.—**W. P. Keasbey**

Garden Keynote

The keynote of successful victory gardening is successive plantings of fast-growing vegetables.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is the supposed narrator of several Bret Harte poems?
6—What is poem of the siege of Troy?
8—What Byron hero dwells in solitude among Alpine Mountains?
10—What is a soothing word used in nursery rhymes in lulling a child?
11—Epoch.
12—What is a sweet secretion found in Australia and Tasmania on leaves of eucalyptus trees?
14—Ishmael was half brother to what Bible character?
17—Grassy meadow.
18—What fabric has a very glossy surface?
21—Hub of a wheel is what?
22—American Colonization Society (abbr.).
24—What is a Latvian coin?
25—Who composed opera "La Tosca"?
27—What is a wooden club used by golfers?
28—What is that part of a gown which trails behind the wearer?

Down

1—Who "went to sea in a sieve"?
2—A mineralogist would be interested in what?
3—Fairy.
4—What do you call the male parent of a horse?
5—What is the common Egyptian skink?
7—To go by aircraft.
9—Who are those who vote in the affirmative?
13—What is a song of joy, praise, thanksgiving, or the like?
15—What island off coast of California is a tourist resort?
16—What person would go about his native city in a gondola?
19—What name is common among Russian boys?
20—What fish of Atlantic coast of U. S. is esteemed as a pan fish?
22—What is a projecting part of a church?
23—What do you call an inhabitant of Nairn?
26—What is the brightest star in various constellations?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Camera Club

Monitor Camera Club from Miss Louise Brown, Buffalo

"G'way and Let Me Sleep!"

Correspondent

By the Associated Press

Shelby, Ohio

Mrs. Earl Brissell, a housewife, averages a letter every three weeks to 66 Shelby area youths besides her own son Billy, who enlisted in the Navy the day after Pearl Harbor. Feeling that she "wasn't contributing enough," Mrs. Brissell has just gone to work in a defense industry.

Juice Industry

The fruit and vegetable juice industry has increased fiftyfold during the past decade.

Brevities

Punch ©: Shoes put outside hotel doors to be cleaned have been disappearing. In some instances desperate guests retire wearing their shoes and sleep with their feet poking out into the corridor so the hotel boots can do his work on the spot.

St. Louis Star-Times: "To make shoes last a long time, keep them in a dry closet," advises a government bureau. That'll do it, all right. Shoes won't wear out if you don't wear them out.

Detroit News: As good a man and writer as Ralph Waldo Emerson once remarked that it astonished him how the ancients copied his best things.

A Verse for Today . . .

He that hath received his testimony hath set to his seal that God is true.—JOHN 3:33

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Amezaga, Juan José (hwän hō-sā' ä'-mā-sā'-gä) — President of Uruguay.

Bogomoloff, Alexander E. (ŭ-lyĭ-ksän'-dĕr bŭ-gŭ-mô'-lôf) — Soviet Ambassador to the Allied Governments-in-Exile, London.

Braden, Spruille (sprōō'-ĭl brā'-d'n)—United States Ambassador to Cuba.

Kasserine (kăs'-rĭn) — One of the points of German attack in Tunisia.

Mahares (mā-hā-rĭs)—Railroad terminal in Tunisia.

Medenine (mā-dā-nēn') — Point directly before the center of the Mareth Line, Southern Tunisia.

Sidi Bou Zid (sē'-dĭ bōō zĭd') — Tunisian railroad terminus.

Tarhuna (tär-hōō'-nä) — British-occupied town near Tripoli.

Thelepte (thē-lĕp'-tē) — American airfield in Tunisia seized by the Germans.

Van Breugel-Douglas, Baron C. (văn brû'-gĕl-dŭg'-lăs) — New envoy to Russia from the Dutch Government-in-Exile.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, Ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōod, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Liquefied Gas

Over 500,000,000 gallons of liquefied petroleum gas were marketed in 1942, an increase of 20 per cent over the preceding year.

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"It's kinda hard to explain, son, but back in 1942 these were filled with what was known as gasoline for things called automobiles."

In Lighter Vein

No Encouragement

Inquiring Friend: "Why must a judge look so impassive?"

His Honor: "If you show any signs of interest in a lawyer's arguments he'll never stop."—Exchange.

A Place to Lose Balls

Club Secretary: "How many acres do we absolutely need for a golf course?"

Golf Expert: "Oh, comparatively few. It isn't the course that takes up the room. It's the rough that you have to have on the sides."

In a Hurry

"Who was that you were talking to for a whole hour at the gate?" asked Mr. Simpson.

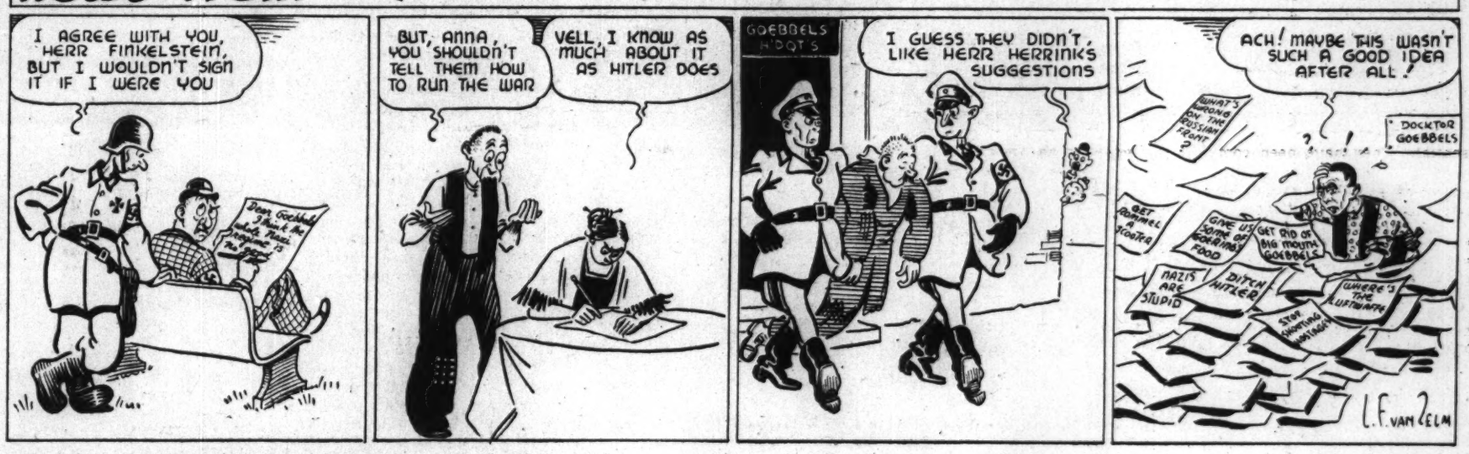
"That was Mrs. Smith; she hadn't time to come in," replied his wife.—Exchange.

Simplified

"The Fleet Air Arm have a new type of torpedo bomber. . . . It will be equipped to carry a torpedo."—Daily Mirror.

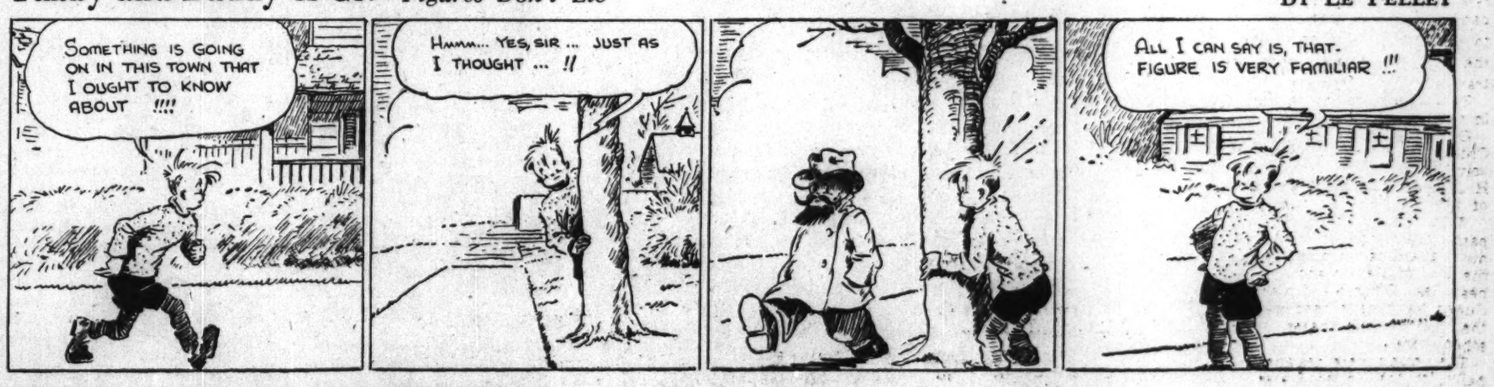
That makes it quite clear, says Punch.

NEWS ITEM — DNB GERMANS WISHING TO CRITICIZE THE NAZI HANDLING OF THE WAR, OR SUGGEST IMPROVEMENTS, ARE URGED TO WRITE TO DR. GOEBBELS


I AGREE WITH YOU, HERR FINKELSTEIN, BUT I WOULDN'T SIGN IT IF I WERE YOU
BUT, ANNA, YOU SHOULDN'T TELL THEM HOW TO RUN THE WAR
VELL, I KNOW AS MUCH ABOUT IT AS HITLER DOES
GOEBBELS HOOTS
I GUESS THEY DIDN'T, LIKE HERR HERRINKS SUGGESTIONS
ACH! MAYBE THIS WASN'T SUCH A GOOD IDEA AFTER ALL!
DOCKTOR GOEBBELS
WHAT'S HAPPENING ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT?
GET RID OF BIG MOUTH GOEBBELS
GIVE US SOME OF GORING'S FOOD
NAZIS ARE STUPID
DITCH HITLER
WHERE'S THE LUFTWAFFE
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Figures Don't Lie*

By Le Pelley


SOMETHING IS GOING ON IN THIS TOWN THAT I OUGHT TO KNOW ABOUT !!!!
HMMM... YES, SIR ... JUST AS I THOUGHT ... !!
ALL I CAN SAY IS, THAT FIGURE IS VERY FAMILIAR !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Wow!*

By Rodgers

At last I know what all the fuss over that lunch box is about—
This evening the man from the war plant told the Boss's dad all about it
Just as I thought there was something more than just sandwiches in that box!
Something that made the man who opened it suspect it belonged to a spy or a saboteur!
WOW!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Load Off Bill's Mind*

By The Hagers

Said Captain Bill, "Here is a slip That lists the cargo of my ship.
Cobre, plata, aceite, sal— This doesn't help me, mate, at all!"
"Commodities will look the same Though labeled with a foreign name.
With your list, Bill, I find no fault. It's copper, silver, oil and salt."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Looking Ahead

Rarely have the differences between the slave way and the free way been more sharply limned than in the week-end speeches of two spokesmen—Adolf Hitler and Winston Churchill.

Hitler spoke apparently only to prove that he is alive and able to speak. He had nothing to say that could help the German people. His threadbare promises hold no magic, his predictions of victory only recall his forecasting the conquest of Britain and the taking of Stalingrad. His "new order" was always barren, offering only hate and domination; today he cannot hide the fact that Germany has become a theater of war and in place of a program of his own he offers defensive charges against the Atlantic Charter.

Mr. Churchill, in contrast, talked as an assured victor. He has been through the deep waters, he feels the firm ground of rising Allied power under his feet. He could report General Montgomery "on the move" for what should be the beginning of the end for the Axis in Africa. He could foresee Hitler's downfall within two years. Moreover, the facts to support these expectations are so clear that planning for the postwar world has become a manifest need.

Mr. Churchill laid down his own formula for looking ahead: "No promises, every preparation." He is conscious of tremendous changes that may throw the best intentioned promises askew. But his "preparation" includes a post-war picture, both national and international, that is certainly worth working and fighting for.

More definitely than has any United Nations chief hitherto, Britain's Prime Minister outlined a world-wide security system. He sees it as having a court to settle disputes and a police force to keep the peace. Within the larger organization he foresees a "Council of Europe and a Council of Asia." He expects Britain, the United States, and Russia to be the prime movers in the organization, but believes confederations of smaller States can play a useful part. He says it is too early to settle details or fix boundaries but not too early for active discussions.

This is a good rough-and-ready basis for discussions. The conception of regional councils is practical so long as the necessity for an overall, world-wide organization is clearly understood. And it is useful to recognize that as a minimum there must be a court and a police force.

But the outstanding feature of Mr. Churchill's speech and that for which it is likely to be most remembered was his vision of post-war Britain. Those who thought the Prime Minister was thinking only of winning the war must be greatly surprised that he has such big ideas of what should come after the winning. If a Laborite social-reformer had made this speech its picture of the new Britain would have been called radical and visionary. When Winston Churchill, supposed representative of Toryism and imperialism, says that there is no finer investment "than putting milk into babies," Americans may sense that the social revolution in Britain is not waiting for war's end.

Coming close to an indorsement of the Beveridge plan, Mr. Churchill stressed the need for the higher education of all who can make use of it, state action to maintain employment but without destroying free enterprise, and a general expansion of Britain's economy. His thesis seems to be that in the new Britain the State should insure a minimum of social security, while discouraging "drones" in all classes and encouraging initiative and thrift.

Britain's Prime Minister confessed himself the "faithful follower of a larger hope." His speech is being translated into twenty-four languages and broadcast particularly to Germany. The "larger hope" of an Allied "new order" and Allied confidence in victory will strike in Europe with a mental impact equal to the blasting of Allied bombs. Against them Hitler's sterile counter-revolution daily discloses itself more clearly as the shadow it has aways been.

This Way to the Big Show

It's good news any time to know that the circus is coming. But this year, it's more than that; it's reassuring.

If the circus is on the road, it must be well with America. Americans need that reassurance occasionally, in ways such as this. When the Office of Defense Transportation classified the circus as a morale builder, and gave it the go-signal, it wasn't fooling. In Britain and Russia, wartime authorities called the circus essential and left it on the road.

To Americans, reeling under a rapid succession of readjustments to the new way of living, the circus comes as something familiar out of the old way of life. Something they can sort of hold on to while they get their balance.

It has, perhaps, a more universal appeal than any other form of entertainment. Going to the circus is part of a child's education—one of his first "lessons," and he usually signs up for a life course. Once a circus fan, always a circus fan.

Circus lovers like the circus because it is an old friend. It's like going back to the old home town—a few changes are made from time to time, but basically it has the same familiar features. And that's really the way circus lovers want it. That's why it's especially important this, of all years, that the circus is coming. The ODT is right. The circus is a "builder upper," and these are the days when people can take quite a bit of that.

Spring, 1943

The sun having crossed the equator—the vernal equinox—and the sunlight once more balancing the darkness, Spring once again comes to the Northern World. It is welcome; it has been a hard winter.

Poets sing of the promise of Spring, and their words touch our hearts, for no matter where one lives it always seems that Spring comes slowly there, and so is all the more appreciated.

The fat and red-breasted robin (as this thrush is called in America) has made his appearance in most of the land. So have the crocuses, and they have been duly greeted, as recurrent reminders of the happy things of earth. There is need of this, for the long winter has been crammed with stern preparations and unrelenting geography lessons.

As the season accelerates, so will events. And just as Mark Twain once counted one hundred and thirty-six kinds of weather in New England within a single twenty-four hours, just so may we expect certain fluctuations of our hopes as coldness gives place to warmth, as darkness surrenders to light in other theaters of human experience.

But the outcome is inevitable. The leafy greenness of Summer comes, and after that the good harvest. In the midst of the turbulence comes Spring to remind us of that.

Why the Paper "Folded"

Why did over half again as many daily newspapers go out of business last year as during the low year of depression? The mortality figures for the United States, the American Newspaper Publishers Association reveals, were 79 in 1942 and 45 in 1933.

Curtailment of materials was not responsible. Newsprint reductions did not come till this year, and zinc shortages aren't fatal. Advertising fell off and costs rose, but it is much more than that. Probably the proprietor of the little four-to-eight-page daily in the average mid-West county seat could enlighten us, and his story might be that of Editor Brown of "Middletown."

Editor Brown's boy, who was his ad solicitor and chief reporter, went off before Pearl Harbor and is now a veteran officer. Then the draft took one linotype operator and the boy who ran the press. Mr. Brown got along, even after his foreman went to Detroit to make machine guns. But when Miss Appleby, who wrote the personals, took subscriptions, kept books, wrote the boss's letters, and generally looked after him, decided she wanted to be a Wave, Editor Brown took off his green eyeshade, pulled down his roll-top desk, locked the door, and pasted on the window a proof of the following notice in his valedictory issue:

> This paper is hereby suspended for the duration. It's getting to be more than one man can do. If anybody wants to pay me what he owes me, he can find me at the airplane plant. If this community still wants a paper after it's over, I'll be glad to take up where I left off.

If we know anything about the Middletowns of the U. S. A., they *will* want their paper back. And the fighting Browns, too.

Doubtless many substitutes will be offered during the current week to spread on the morning griddle cake. And we're glad of one thing: Butter will be back before April 1 and Johnny won't be tempted to fool his Pappy with axle grease.

The Bookshelf

They Found Their Friend

Prayers *are* answered. Jim Whittaker knows it, and so do Eddie Rickenbacker and Bill Cherry and Johnny DeAngelis and Johnny Bartek and the others who spent 21 long days and nights on three tiny rubber rafts exposed to the terrors of the elements and practically without food or water—and yet were saved.

Thousands followed Whittaker's syndicated story in the newspapers. They and thousands of others had read Captain Rickenbacker's account of the Homeric adventure and heard that veteran pilot tell about it over the radio. Private Bartek's little New Testament started it—lifting their thought to God, that is. Who can forget the reverence with which "Rick" spoke of the answer to their first prayer: the sea swallow which fed them?

And now Lieutenant Whittaker, co-pilot of the plane that crashed in the Pacific, has his story in book form. He calls it WE THOUGHT WE HEARD THE ANGELS SING. (New York: Dutton. $1.50), and unquestionably it will take its place as one of the classic tales of the war in the Pacific.

The inspiring story of the magnificent fight for survival of this band of Army men is familiar to many, but it bears re-reading. The triumphant note of faith rings louder than the despair that threatened, like the sea, to engulf them. How food was supplied when they needed it and water to assuage their thirst, the "miracle" of the return of the receding rain, and the unseen hands on the oars—no reader can forget these.

Leaves from the author's penciled diary, photographs after the rescue, and a map of the region make the simply drawn tale easier to visualize.

Lieutenant Whittaker has high praise for those fighting the battles of the Pacific under great difficulties—"building and manning a string of bases that points straight toward Tokyo." Their measure of success, he says, depends greatly on the people back home. He told these things day after day to men in plane plants, steel mills, and shipyards. "And I told them the story of the rafts; how during those blazing days out there I found my God . . . I will tell it again and again, so long as I live."

It deserves to be told. And the Lieutenant has told it well. M. W. B.

Our Readers Say—

Beet Crop Benefits and Taxes

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor appeared an article titled "Hearings on Beet-Field Wages Under Way Throughout Area." This article was of special interest to me inasmuch as we are located here in a territory where the main cash crop is sugar beets.

While, on the whole, it presented the situation in an intelligent manner, there is one error and one which is sure to arouse the ire (and has) of any informed beet grower, to wit: "Incidentally the Government already pays crop benefits of about $2.50 a ton directly to farmers, so 1943 will see it paying more than one-third the cost of the sugar beet crop." While it is true that beet growers will receive about that amount directly from the Government, it would be well to look for the source of the Government funds, in this particular instance.

Under this program the Government taxes the processor a certain amount for each one hundred pounds of sugar processed, which they call a Federal Excise Tax. The processors in turn take this same amount directly out of their payment to the farmers per ton of beets. I am enclosing one of our final settlement sheets from the Holly Sugar Corporation which will help anyone understand how the beet growers of this country are paying most of their own benefits, and are not receiving them gratis from a benevolent Government or a misinformed public.

In the particular year which this final settlement covers, 1941, for the beets grown in 1940, the Government payment was about $1.70 per ton of beets. The excise tax was $0.534 per one hundred pounds of sugar. Out of each ton of beets are extracted about 320 pounds of sugar. The tax then, on this basis, equals about $1.71 per ton of beets, the amount of the Government payment. This system gives the Government control over the number of acres each farmer may plant, how much to pay the necessary labor and generally makes the grower subservient to governmental dictates.

While the beet growers will probably "go along," to the best of their abilities, with any program the Government decides to carry out, it surely doesn't help to unify their efforts to have uninformed sources spreading misinformation to the effect that the farmers are out to get all they can at the expense of the national treasury. Perhaps your paper could help to bring the complete facts before the public. LOREN E. HARDY

Sidney, Mont.

Nailing Rumors

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Re your editorial, "Rumor vs. Red Cross," you will be glad to know that we in this district found a way to end these fifth column rumors. In a previous drive, a widespread rumor claimed a soldier wrote his mother asking her not to give socks to the Red Cross as they charged too much for them. Red Cross officials determined to expose the falsity of this rumor. They traveled many miles interviewing persons whose sons were supposed to have written about the socks.

In every case the persons admitted spreading the rumor. However, the writer was not their son, but the son of a friend whose name we sometimes had difficulty in learning. Eventually the source of the rumor was located and the mother produced her son's letters but no statement about Red Cross profiteering was found.

How the story started remains a mystery but the mother was willing to take her oath it was false. A few newspaper ads promising speedy legal action against spreaders of unconfirmed rumors which hinder war service, seemed to put an end to such activity.

North Sydney, Nova Scotia J. W. FARR
Publicity Chairman
Red Cross

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Poor Basis for Leadership

A Peace Plan From Guadalcanal

Guadalcanal, Nov. 17, 1942

Dearest Carol:

Just finished an article which I composed one day in the field and which I just recopied. Nine pages of a mood which after reading it over, I can't believe was written by me. What do you think of it? It's an old question, I realize, but one that would be wise to consider now.

Jack

As I sit here this November afternoon under the sweltering rays of the South Pacific sun, my thoughts are far removed from recent action depicted by the bomb craters, dugouts and debris visible through my tent door.

In this amphitheater of war, Guadalcanal Island, the most current sphere of operations for the fighting U. S. Marines, my thoughts are occupied by this question:

What is to be the solution for a just postwar peace?

As every American and every member of the human species on this globe now knows with stunning certainty, the world is at war—a war of good against evil—a war of liberation against slavery with every square mile of the earth's surface and the sky itself as the battleground.

War is more than a mere word—it is a horrible living hell—but it's necessary today.

* * *

"Necessary?" you say. Yes, necessary! In the Spring of 1919 England's Lloyd George, Italy's Sonnino, France's Clemenceau, and America's Wilson met at Versailles to talk a lasting peace. They talked a lasting peace but their words were not backed up with action. In that Spring of 1919 the stage was set for the progressive and peace-loving nations to build a house of peace. But the foundation of this house was weakened by the absence of its most sustaining element—the United States Senate refused to join the league.

World War One was never won or lost; it has never ended. The fires of war were never extinguished but remained these twenty-odd years, smouldering in ominous obscurity only to flame up with increased fierceness. The day the United States Senate put its stamp of disapproval on the League of Nations, this country, whose destiny it is to guide the world to continual peace, retired behind the curtain of isolationism.

Today the world has become smaller, much smaller, than it was back in 1919. Amazingly rapid communication systems and terrific speeds in transportation have crowded the nations of this world into a compact group—each one dependent more than ever on the other—every act affecting all nations. In fact, we are as a family; and as a family we need a ruling hand to restrain the wayward sons. The world is not wholly bad—99 per cent of the people want to be good. One per cent needs a restraining hand. The family of nations needs a tribunal of all nations working for the good of all, protecting us, leading us and advising us on all issues of international scope.

Thus we come to the conclusion with conviction that the plan propounded by President Wilson for a League of Nations is basically a sound one.

Today it is the job of the United Nations to win this war decisively, to destroy the new war lords with their old ideas and quench the fire of war until every last spark has died. This we shall do without a doubt—but the job will not end there. The job will just begin. It will then be the duty of the United States of America to assume its destined role of leader in a league of nations.

* * *

My original question was: What is to be the solution for a just postwar peace? I do not pretend to be a political and economic expert but in my opinion the League of Nations (all nations) should be built upon the following general principles.

The composition:

1. Every nation will be represented. The membership will have to be proportioned, after detailed study, according to the economic strength, size and population of each nation.

2. Experts in the following sciences shall be included in each nation's representatives: Economics of Production and Distribution, Labor, Money and Banking, Education, Social Studies, International Law, and Military Science.

3. Each representative will have an equal vote.

4. A leader of the League shall be elected by democratic methods and preside at the bi-annual conferences.

5. The representatives of the various nations shall be selected in any manner the peoples of that nation choose.

The aims:

1. Every nation's problems will be the problems of the League of Nations.

2. Every opportunity will be given to the defeated nations to start anew. Every effort must be made to instill the feeling of "belonging" to these nations. Their opinions and problems shall be received with open-mindedness.

3. Standing armies of sizes proportionate to the membership in the League shall be allowed. Maximum tonnage of warships, guns, planes, and munitions and other implements of defense shall be designated and enforced.

4. The League shall function as a coordinator of peaceful relations between nations. Periodic investigation and reports shall be made to see that each nation does not exceed the limits in defense production.

5. Any infringements, however slight, shall immediately be stopped by the United Nations armies of occupation until the condition has been reduced to normal. No more of "Well, okay this time, but don't do it again." It must be stopped immediately.

6. At all times the aim of the League shall be for peace on earth and the advancement of the standard of living for, and peaceful relations between, all nations.

The problem is before us—there's a job to do. The United States will step out in front after victory has been achieved in this war and with skillful hands will mold the raw materials of a postwar world into a lasting structure of freedom and peace for all peoples. Instead of pursuing out-dated policies of isolationism and interventionism, we shall pursue the ideal of internationalism, providing the greatest good for the greatest number.

America realizes the mistake it made in 1919. It will not err this time!

FIRST LIEUT. JACKSON C. TURNACLIFF
U. S. Marine Corps.
Guadalcanal, Nov. 17, 1942

The Wide Horizon

State Governments in Wartime

By Thomas C. Desmond
New York State Senator

Since Pearl Harbor there has been a sharp decline in the interest of the American people in their State governments. State affairs have been pushed to the back pages of newspapers and the space devoted to them severely curtailed. State legislators report that they are receiving less mail than ever before.

Yet at few moments in our history have the States had a better opportunity to exhibit their fundamental importance in the American political scene. For while the Federal Government must of necessity concentrate on the war effort, the States have the time and energy, if they will use it, to plan for the serious problems which we will have to face when the war ends.

In recognition of this fact the Council of State Governments, composed of legislators and administrators from many States, has formulated a broad program which it recommends to all States for adoption. This offers an intelligent and needed basic plan for State activity in the present crisis.

* * *

First, the Council recommends that each State should reorganize its fiscal policies so that it can restrict expenditures, pay off its debts as rapidly as possible, and build up reserves for future emergencies. Some of the States have already accumulated cash surpluses. Those that have not should reorganize their tax and budget systems so that they can do so. Without surplus funds the States will not be able to play the role they should play during the postwar era. Moreover, to reduce taxes at the present time would be to encourage inflation and to act in direct contradiction to the financial objectives of the Federal Government in Washington.

Second, States should reorganize their administrative services. Administrative management should be improved to conserve manpower and commodities and to minimize impairment of services. Many have State-owned facilities that could be easily converted to war uses. Moreover, the States should prepare to meet a possible postwar depression by developing programs for public works and improvements. These public works, such as slum-clearance housing or the building of roads and schools, can be paid for out of the funds saved during the war period. States can also join actively in the fight of the National Government to halt increases in the cost of living.

Third, the States should strengthen the home front now by re-appraising existing social service agencies in the light of changed economic conditions. Similarly educational systems should be re-appraised and special consideration given to vocational training. And for the future the States should immediately work out the details of a program to extend these social and educational services during the difficult period of postwar readjustment. Complete plans and schedules should be developed so that if it is necessary at the close of the war to provide employment, training, and care for large groups of citizens, this can be done without delay and in an efficient manner.

The Council of State Governments believes that if the States will conscientiously do these things, they will be able to pull their full weight in the war effort and during the postwar period. Furthermore, purposeful State activity might check the decline in public interest in our political institutions at a level where government comes into close contact with the people, and where leaders should be in training to play greater roles in national affairs.

* * *

There are obvious dangers in any attempt at planning by the State. Too many officials are susceptible to the worst kind of political pressures and not every point of such a program would have unanimous public approval. Any large-scale postwar employment and rehabilitation program is sure to encounter vehement objection from one or another special group. It is seldom possible wholly to avoid affecting individual interests and there are some persons who still feel that the emphasis of State government should be on tax reduction.

Nevertheless, some kind of intelligent far-sighted action by the States is an urgent necessity if these basic political entities are to continue to play a useful and active part in American political life. The plan of the Council of State Governments may not be perfect at every point. Few plans are. But it does offer a starting point from which discussion may be begun, and even more important action taken.

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